The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3033. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Movement of Federal Troops up the Potomac.

A Crossing to be Made at Edwards' Ferry.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

The Progress of Gen. Patterson's Command.

Destruction of Dams on the Potomac by the Rebels.

Battle Between the Maryland Unionists and the Rebels.

A BRIGADE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT FREDERICK.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Panic Stricken.

The Loyal Citizens Summoned to the Defence of their Soil.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, June 10.

A visit to the Army Hospitals to-day gives gratifying assurance of the sanitary condition of the troops. There are now within this District something over 40,000 men. For the reception of patients from all the regiments there are three Hospitals. One is the infirmary, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. In this there are about one hundred patients. In the Georgetown hospital, under the charge of Miss Powell, there are sixty patients. At the hospital for contagious diseases, also under the charge of Miss Powell, there are thirty patients. Here is a total of less than two hundred, all told, in a population of forty thousand adults. It is a healthy city of the same population that has not a larger sick list.

It is gratifying to know that in all three establishments the sick are most carefully tended, and afforded all the comfort and the attention that their own homes could afford. The wards were clean and suitably furnished, botokening ths experience and considerate forethought of the ladies who have thesu institutions in charge.

There was a rumor in town that stones had been thrown at the Michigan Regiment as they passed through Baltimore this morning. This is not so. The officers say that they were well received in that city.

A DRAGOON SHOT.

James Miller, of Capt. Brackett's Cavalry, was shot by the enemy at the outposts beyond Long Bridge, on Friday night. His horse and arms have been found at Fairfax Court-house.

TROOPS LEAVING WASHINGTON.

A second battalion of the Washington District Militia left town about 11 o'clock to-day. They were the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and were provided with spades, picks, &c., for throwing up earth works. Wagons, with stores and tents, accompanied them, and they took twelve days' rations.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment is gone also. It is stated that Rockville is the present destination of the latter troops.

Four battalions of the District Militia joined in the expedition to-day. This forenoon the Ninth New-York Regiment, Col. Stiles, received marching orders, and have left, probably for Big Falls Bridge, 18 miles from Washington, on the road to Manassas Junction.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment anticipate a general jubilee on the 17th of June, at their camp, it being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The different regiments around this camp will join in this celeberation, unless called away previously for more active duty.

CANNON OF ALEXANDRIA.

A number of cannon from the Washington Navy-yard, had just been mounted upon the breastworks at Alexandria. They occupy a good position, and form a fine battery.

At the Ordnance Department of the Navy-yard, great activity prevails. A large force of operatives are at work in casting shot and shells. Fifteen thousand Minié balls are turned out daily.

MORE ENTRENCHMENTS.

Entrenchments are commenced to be thrown up at the north-west of Arlington Heights beyond the Chain Bridge, it being deemed important to check the possible passage of Virginia troops at that point.

A stand of colors, from the ladies of Dayton, Ohio, was presented to-day to the Ohio First, by Gen. Schenck, at their camp in this city.

In the camp of Col. Patterson's Regiment, yesterday, Col. Fletcher presented the men a most acceptable gift, in the shape of one thousand letter envelopss, each one bearing the frank of E. Joy Morris. Where small change and postage stamps are scarce, this was very gratefully received. Other M. C.'s could be useful in a similar way, to the soldiers from their several States.

MORE SECESSIONISTS CAUGHT.

Two of the Michigan Regiment entrapped and secured two Secessionists at Alexandria last night, and brought them into camp.

Col. O. O. Howard, in command of the Michigan Third, graduated at West Point seven years since. He was for some years Professor of mathematics at West Point. Subsequently he was in command of the U. S. Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. Just before the war opened, he had resolved to take orders in the Episcopal church. He is a mild but energetic officer, and is much beloved by his men.

Joseph Bennett, a blacksmith at Falls church, three miles from Columbia Cross Roads, on the Leesburg turnpike, in the course of his duties shod a Federal officer's horse, for which he was arrested and locked up in the guard-house of the rebels several days. He was released and arrived in down on Sunday. He was taken to Culpepper Court House, where they bound him with ropes and imprisoned him, feeding him scantily up to last Tuesday. Mr. Bennett states that Gen. Beauregard was at Manassus Junction, where there was a large body of troops.

At Centreville he saw a battery of a dozen field-pieces as he passed. Two of the Texan Cavalry and Dr. Causten were under guard also. He could not speak to them, so closely was he watched until released at the lines. Leo.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, June 10.

The non-payment of the troops, which is exciting some comment, is caused by the absence of the necessary pay-rolls. There is no lack of money or of disposition on the part of the Government to pay them. As soon as the requisite forms can be complied with, this temporary inconvenience will be remedied.

The recent general order of the War Department is as follows:

"Second Lieut. W. McCreery, of the Fourth Artillery, having tendered his resignation when in the face of the rebels, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army. (Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General."

The Second Michigan Regiment arrived here early this morning. Several members report that in th neighborhood of Baltimore stones were thrown at them, when shots were fired at the rioters, and at least one of whom was killed.

The Rhode Island Regiment left by rail this morning, taking with them their marine battery. Their destination is supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

About eighty cavalry to-day proceeded in an opposite direction, and were last seen in the vicinity of Georgetown. Infantry movements are contemplated in the same direction.

So far as the Government is concerned, the plans of the campaign are properly concealed.

Some of the District of Columbia Volunteers left here at about 8 o'clock this morning on foot, taking with them camp equipage and a bountiful supply of provisions and intrenching implements.

Much cheerfulness is exhibited among the troops, especially when they receive orders to hold themselves in readiness for a forward movement.

A large number of mechanics are employed at the railroad station putting together detached parts of transportation wagons and ambulances.

The large number of horses which arrived here recently are being trained this morning by the artillery men on the City Hall lot.

The preparations for an additional movement of troops from the city are visible in all directions, but produce no undue excitement among the citizens.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon-General, in which he says: "During the present war, the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, the public sentiment, and the humanity of the age, require that the services of women as nurses should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in a very humble department, they have been excluded. As many carefully selected women are in training, in the various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the Department, that women be adopted or substituted for the men now in the general hospital, whenever it can be effected, and that only such women as have received previous training for the purpose be accepted as nurses, except when these can no longer be had; and it is ordered that none be received, except those who have presented their applications to a lady appointed by the Department to preside over the volunteer women-nurses, and who shall have sole authority to select and accept nurses, who are required to be above the age of thirty, with certificates of character and capacity.

Miss Dix has been appointed superintendent of the women nurses, with the exclusive charge of accepting such as she may deem properly fitted for the service. The transportation, subsistence and wages of such nurses as may be accepted by her to be paid from such moneys that would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual resources of hospital service.

The President, to-day, made the following appointments:

Charles A. Washburne, California, Commissioner to Paraguay.

Ed. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, Minister-Resident at Constantinople.

Hy. J. Blow, Missouri, Minister-Resident at Venezuela.

Chas. U. Riaffe, Texas, Minister-Resident at Costa Rica.

Samuel Whiting, New-Jersey, Consul at Nassau, New-Providence.

The Administration has resumed the diplomatic relations with Peru, suspended by Ex-President Buchanan, and has appointed Christopher Robinson, of Rhode Island, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that country.

A lady of undoubted veracity, who was within full view of the batteries at Aquia Creek when attacked by the *Freeborn*, communicates to her relatives in Washington, that fifteen were killed to her certain knowledge, and has no doubt as many as fifty were killed, besides a large number of wounded, and that every pains was taken to conceal the fact even from the friends of the victims, and that as fast as any casualty occurred the sufferer was removed to the woods for concealment. She says the batteries contained 400 persons, troops included. The studied concealment of the rebels in respect to their loss in the second and third attack at Aquia Creek, made more than a week ago, taken in connection with the quick circulation of the news of their escape from loss in their first attack, affords strong presumptions that the casualties in the two last engagements were serious.

Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York, was to-day authorized by the Secretary of War to have mustered for immediate service, under the United States commission for three years, a regiment of infantry, to be raised and commanded by himself as Colonel.

The Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., having refused to obey the law and the regulations issued from this Department, and having resigned his office, it is ordered by the Postmaster-General that that office be discontinued until further order, and that all mail matter directed to that office be forwarded by all Postmasters immediately to the dead-letter office at Washington, to be disposed of according to law.

Washington, Monday, June 10—P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Banks left Washington to-day to assume command of the Department of Annapolis. He has not yet selected his Staff.

Information has been received here that letters from seceded States, brought to the West, have no addtional postage charged, as required by "Postmaster-General" Reagan's official programme; thus showing that his system is not yet in operation.

Postmaster-General Blair, it is said, requires persons receiving letters from the rebel States, to pay the postage, notwithstanding they bear pre-paid stamps, which are regarded as having been stolen by the seceding Postmasters, and therefore not entitled to credit, no equivalent having been received for them by the United States Government.

Three battalions of the District of Columbia volunteers passed through Georgetown to-day, and at about the same time two Connecticut, one New-Hampshire and the New-York Ninth regiments, at the Seventh-street Park, broke camp, and proceeded by Rock Creek road. The two forces were to unite at Tennably town, three miles above Georgetown. Their destination is supposed to be Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac. The latter point is about thirty miles from Georgetown, and equi-distant from Harper's Ferry and Washington.

Another battalion of District of Columbia volunteers were formed in the First Ward to-day, at 10 o'clock, among them a full company of sappers and miners, with all the tools pertaining to their service, and portable bridges. This last battalion is comprised of portions of the command who were unable to join the forward movement in the morning.

Capt. Owens proceeded with the District troops, and about 40 of the Second Texan Cavalry went in the same direction. In addition to camp equipage and intrenching tools, they were provisioned for 12 days.

A large train of wagons crossed into Virginia at the Government Ferry at Georgetown throughout the day, indicating, it is supposed, one or more regiments on that side have received orders to march.

One of the Ohio regiments it is expected will soon take up its line of march, to follow Col. Stone's column.

The Washington Light Infantry are intrenching above Chain Bridge. They will mount four pieces of artillery.

The Second Michigan Regiment was reviewed by the President this afternoon.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment went into camp this evening, above Georgetown Heights.

The ladies of Washington are enthusiastic in making havelocks to supply all the troops as they arrive here.

Assistant-Surgeons Glissau and Williams, both of Maryland, have resigned.

FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

FIGHT IN PROGRESS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Hagerstown, Tuesday, June 10.

Friends of Gov. Hicks, Senator Goldsborough and the Secretary of State of Maryland, arrived this morning from Frederick, and have visited Gen. Thomas' Brigade, and asked troops for Frederick. Gen. Patterson will immediately advance a Brigade to that point, and it will march to-day. Disloyalty is very strong in Frederick among members of the Legislature.

General Williams' Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth regiments, and the Scott Legion, reached Greencastle yesterday, and a forward movement from that point will be made to-day or to-morrow.

It is evident that the First and Third Brigade form the First Division.

Positive information has been received of the destruction of Dam No. 4, on the Potomac River; it excited great indignation among the people of Southern Maryland.

All the members of the First Philadelphia City troops are well.

There is very little sickness in the Scott Legion, and none of a serious character. Good health prevails in Cols. Dare's and Ballier's regiments.

There is a report of a conflict at Dam No. 5, on the Potomac. It originated in an attempt of the Virginians to accomplish its destruction. The attempt was renewed this morning, and resisted by the Home Guard, of Clear Spring and Williamsport. An engagement is now going on, but the particulars are not known. I have sent an express to obtain full particulars to-night. The fight is fifteen miles distant.

The Virginians are escaping in great numbers. Twelve crossed at Lickings Creek Station, seven miles above Clear Spring, last night, and twenty-one are expected to night.

Every man in Virginia, between the ages of 16 and 60, is required to enter the service on or before Thursday next.

Virginians just arrived say the Secessionists claim to have fifteen thousand men at Harper's Ferry. Union men of Virginia say the number is nine thousand.

The Berkley Border Guards and Clark Rifles left Martinsburgh on Saturday for Harper's Ferry. They number 150 men. The Rifle Rangers, from Winchester, are stationed at Martinsburgh.

It is rumored that two pieces of artillery, brass 6 pounders, are close to Williamsport, on the Virginia side, concealed.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Arlington Heights, Monday, June 10.

No special movement has taken place to-day. The fortifications have already become very formidable, and it would require an immense force to take the position from the Federal forces.

Company B of the Second Cavalry, under Lieut. Tompkins, is here, with no trace of the severe skirmish at Fairfax Court House. They are ready to fight again at a moment's notice.

Two of the five secession prisoners captured recently by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Cavalry have been released. The others are in the guard-houses.

All the troops here are in perfect health and fine spirits.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Monday, June 10.

Diligent inquiries have been made about the reported attacks on the Michigan troops. It is news here, and the belief is that it is wholly unfounded in fact. Large numbers of them thronged the streets, from dépôt to dépôt, but for the whole distance not an unpleasant remark was heard, but many expressions of kindness.

There was great activity in transporting war materials, artillery, horses, troops, &c., last night, from the Washington Railroad Dépôt to the Central Railroad Dépôt. During the whole night, Howard-street was in a bustle with loaded cars passing up and horse teams returning to up draw the fresh loads.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON—THE CHURCH-GOERS—GEN. SCOTT—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

Sunday is a peculiar day in this city. Going to church a half a day is rather a necessity, as there does not seem to be any other place to go. Among a small number of really devout people, who would go to church come what will, there is quite a throng who go to worship to please a lady friend, and quite a company who drift round. They go to the camp of the Twelfth Regiment to see the inspection at 9 A. M., there they usually remain to attend divine service. This is held in front of the Head-quarters, and full two thousand persons are present. To-day a hymn, composed by Mrs. Brown, of Brooklyn, was sung to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner." It was really sublime, as led by Withers' Brass Band. The next step is to run up to Dr. Pyne's Church, and see Gen. Scott get out of his carriage, and go in, and also to greet Mr. Seward and lady. This done, the rush next is for Dr. Gurley's Church, to see the President and family come out of church, and to gaze on them as they go on their way home.

Mr Lincoln was not a church to-day, nor Mr. Cameron. Gen. Mansfield came in late—an indication that matters press. But Mrs. Lincoln was in her pew; she was right tastefully dressed. She wore a white straw bonnet, trimmed with white; a bunch of purple flowers on the outside of her bonnet and red within. A black shawl, dotted with golden stars, a watered silk of ash-colored, striped, and a costly feathered fan.

Mr. Gurley, the pastor, is one of the plainest preachers in the land. He selects subjects known as "Evangelical," and in a plain and earnest manner, presses them home. He has the most distinguished congregation in the city, and has taken no pains to cater to the popular wants. It is a great thing to have the President and family in a congregation. And at the levees held before the President selected his pew, nearly every minister of the city was present, but Dr. Gurley was not; yet he has the honor of renting a pew, having on the door, a silver plate bearing the inscription: "President U. S."

Quite a fashionable wedding came off at this church yesterday. The daughter of the Pastor was married after the service to a Lieutenant in the Army. Miss Gurley is quite a belle, and was elegantly dressed in a white silk hat, trimmed with a white japonica outside, and a red rose within, trimmed with blue lace; with a brown satin dress, lilac gloves, and all in elegant keeping. The crowd was great to see the ceremony.

The Rhode Island Regiment move to-night into Virginia, and more are to follow.

It is quite impossible to understand the movement of things here. Regiments are sent out in the night, and others come in in the morning. Troops are called for, and troops all ready to be mustered in are rejected. The commander of the Anderson Zouaves of New-York is here, making strenuous efforts to get accepted. He has letters from the Defence Committee, from Mrs. Anderson, from M. O. Roberts and other distinguished men. The President has even written a letter to the Secretary of War, urging the acceptance. But it is doubtful whether it can be done. "You must get the consent of the Governor of New-York," it is said, and that is not always easy.

The Rhode Island Battery was ordered off, last night, to Virginia. But at three o'clock, Sunday morning, the New-York Fifth was ordered from Virginia.

Probably the most comfortable regiment is this Rhode Island. The location of the camp is delightful. The huts are wooden, and are water proof. The Commissary Department is complete; and what Col. Burnside wants is answered by a requisition on the State of Rhode Island, with a Governor worth ten millions, who makes the regiment his pet. All that is needful is to be had for the asking. The worst conditioned regiment is the Ohio. Badly located—badly equipped—with the rains of a week on them, their condition is not enviable.

It is now conceded that the men of the Naval Brigade will be accepted—but that Bartlett will not. Much sympathy is felt for the men; none at all for the late Commander.

Brigadier-Gen. Garland was buried on Saturday, The Twelfth New-York was detached as a guard of honor. All the men looked finely. The day was superb. The men had on their new rigging, and with white gloves and white Havelocks commanded universal applause. The column moved on steady and soldierly. If marching up Broadway it would have elicited great favor. If the Twelfth lives to come back, New-Yorkers will hardly be able to recognize them. The improvement is marked.

Gen. Scott stood at the door a long time keenly observing the movement and appearance of the column. When he sits down, or rises, or walks, one sees that he is an old man. But he stood as erect as I knew him years ago. He speaks with all the vigor of earlier days. When he stretches out his hand, as he does when he commands, it is with the energy of forty years ago. All eyes are turned on him. He's the man of the Capital for the present. He has an elegant team. The horse has been chosen with the eye of a master. The carriage is one-horse coupe, with no ornament. His driver is dressed in plain drab. Yet no representative of a foreign court, with footmen and servants in livery, with dashing teams and splendid turnouts commands the notice that follows the plain equipage of the head of our Armies. All eyes are turned, all hats are raised, as the word runs along "Here comes Gen. Scott's carriage."

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial*, says the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves passed through to Cumberland to-day, where they will join Gen. Patterson's command.

From Cheat Mountain Pass, there are reports that the rebels are intrenched there. A few are at Beverly, and in camp at Huttonville, but they are demoralized, and companies are disbanding. They report that 10,000 Abolitionists came down upon them at Phillippa, and that they cut their way through, killing 1,000 men. They admitted, at Beverly, the loss of thirty men.

A prominent Secessionist was shot on Friday, in Randolph county, while warning Union men to obey Gov. Letcher's instructions.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette*, says that Gen. Morris has issued the following proclamation, in connection with that of Gen. McClellan:

Head-quarters U. S. Volunteers,
Western Virginia, Grafton, June 8.

Virginians: In issuing the above proclamation of the Commanding-General, Department of Ohio, I have now the pleasure of announcing that we have routed and completely discomfited the Secessionists in arms at Phillippa. Their forces are demoralized, desertions are numerous, and the panic-stricken remnant has taken refuge in the passes of mountains. Western Virginia is free from enemies to her freedom and peace. In full confidence of your ability and desire to protect yourselves, I now call upon you to come to the support of your Constitutional Government. I am empowered to muster you into the service of the United States, to serve only in the defence of your own soil. Arms and munitions will be furnished you. Assemble at once at your various county seats, and report to me for instructions. Cavalry and infantry will be received at once.

(Signed) T. A. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General commanding U. S. troops at Phillippa.

The troops are anxious to march on Huttonsville. There is nothing known of the intended movement of our troops.

INDIANA TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says:

"There are still two regiments here of the first six, and four more of the second levy, all well armed and uniformed. They will compare favorably with any troops in the field. They are all anxious to go forth to the war, and are expecting marching orders soon. The Twelfth Regiment, State troops, Col. John M. Wallace, paraded the streets yesterday. Four weeks ago these were at their homes, but are now ready for marching orders. They are fully equipped and well drilled.

Quartermaster Jagen left for New-York and Montreal last night, to close a contract for 4,000 Minié ifles.

Over 101 companies have been organized under the new Militia law, being armed and equipped in good style."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REFORMS NEEDED—THE HOSPITAL AND THOSE IN IT—NEWPORT NEWS POINT—INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fortress Monroe, Va., June 8, 1861.

It is encouraging to those of us who are stationed at this post of duty, to observe in the Times that increased attention is at length paid to certain indispensable wants in the large volunteer force now mustered into active service. The three things in which reform is most needed are these—food, clothing, lodging. Arms, uniforms and ordinary rations have been provided, although not so promptly, nor as fitly as they should have been; but in the matter of seasonable changes of food, changes of clothing and suitable tents, there has been and still is a lamentable deficiency. I am cautiously gathering statistics in these regards, and shall forward them in due time.

Referring to the hospital arrangements in this division, I am happy to be able to find all my first good impressions confirmed, with regard to the Volunteer Medical Department, under Surgeon-General Kimball. That gentleman is now absent at Annapolis and Washington, perfectin some of his judiciously laid plans. Drs. Harwood and Childs remain in charge, attending most faithfully to their duties. Mrs. Sawyer, the female Superintendent, is admirably adapted for her peculiar post. There are some fifty patients in the hospital, forty of whom are under the immediate care of these gentlemen. In the other wing there are about ten others, who are in charge of Dr. Cayler, Surgeon of the regular army. My own location is in a private part of this hospital. Having repeatedly visited the sick in company with Dr. Childs I take pleasure in commending the devotion to his profession shown by that gentleman. He has been well trained in his practice in New-England, and having avowed a determination to serve during the war, I have no doubt he will be found of great service. Such men are needed, and should be retained where they can be most useful. Dr. Childs is a practical physician of the school of good food, clean bodies, healthy beds, airy rooms, comfortable clothing and cheerful minds. These latter things are of immense importance among soldiers. Not only doctors of medicine and law, but of divinity also, should never lose sight of them. The soldier, the marine, the navy seaman, is in as much need of a good-natured chaplain, as he is of a good-natured doctor. He needs to be constantly cheered and aroused to patriotic deeds. None of your long-faced gentry for such a field as this. A consistent example, a prayerful spirit, a reverence for holy things, a punctual observance of religious duties—these are paramount. But with them should ever be found the heart to show that "there is a silver lining to every cloud," that cheerfulness under trials is the best antidote of care, and that the duty of patriotism is duty to God.

I paid a visit yesterday to that now important post, Newport's Newspoint. It is a picturesque place. The James River opens on one side, while Hampton Roads are on the other. In front are Craney Island, Sewall's Point and the opening to the harbor of Norfolk. A short distance out in the Roads, the spires and some of the adjacent buildings of Norfolk are distinctly seen. The battery at Sewall's Point is very low and of temporary construction. It contains at least thirty heavy guns from Norfolk and Richmond. It is by no means impregnable. The right kind of a force can take it in a single night, destroy its intrenchments, and drive its occupants to the neighboring woods.

Our men have done wonders at Newport's Newspoint. The Massachusetts Fourth occupy the extreme left, under Col. Packard. The centre is under Col. Phelps, a veteran soldier, who has seen hard service in two victorious campaigns. By his side is Col. Bendix, with that hardy band of Steuben Rifles. On the left is the Scott Life Guard.

The embankment thrown up in the face of the secession troops, who are known to be hovering around in ambush, is a work of great labor. The large trees have been felled by the troops, backed or drawn down from the woods, placed in line and filled in with earth, in true military style. The trench is deep and wide, and filled thick with sharp pickets, securely planted in the earth. At least five thousand troops can be effectually shielded behind this intrenchment. The sleeping and cooking arrangements are of the most extemporaneous order, but they reflect credit on the officers in command. The tents of the Vermont troops struck me as the best I have yet seen. Singularly enough, they are the tents of the cavaliers of two hundred years ago—tall, shaped like an inverted tunnel, round at the bottom, securely fastened, with a pole in the centre.

Col. Phelps is deservedly popular with all who know him. He has some quaint peculiarities that distinctly mark the man. One of these was exhibited as the Vermont troops were entering Hampton, the other day. A Hamptonian appeared in front, as if desirous of communicating some intelligence. Col Phelps halted, as if before a flag of truce, when something like this colloquy ensued:

Colonel.—What do you want?

Hamptonian.—I want to tell you not to march too fast, in going over.

Colonel.—(Looking curiously at the man, and turning to his music)—double-quick time, boys; march!

On went the Green Mountaineers, almost on a run, while the Secessionists fled as quickly before them.

Vermont is fortunate in the presence at Fortress Monroe, of Col. Hatch, the Assistant Quartermaster-General of that State. He is devoting all his energies to practical surveys of every part of the field, and supplying every want that can be supplied. A post hospital has been erected in connection with the Vermont Regiment, that will be found very useful in cases of sudden sickness or temporary fatigue. More buildings of this description, in other parts of this division, are needed.

We are expecting the honorable Secretary of War to pay us a visit in a few days. Miss Dix, the prison and hospital philanthropist is also anticipated soon to arrive.

The funeral of a private of the Whitman Rifles, Capt Clark of Boston, took place yesterday at Newport's News Point. His name was John McCarty, of Gooch-street, Boston. His death was accidental. He was buried with military honors, near one of the pickets, and under a magnolia tree. Col. Packard, of the Fourth Massachusetts, attended in person, with a detachment of his command, accompanied by a similar detachment from the Steuben rifles. In the absence of the Chaplain, the funeral service was approriately read by Capt. Clark.

In front of the tent of the Whitman Rifles I met with one of the brave boys of that company. When the Secessionists sent into the woods in front of our camp at Newport's News Point, a small body of troopers, they surrounded two unarmed boys who were busy with their mules and carts. The lad who was driving instantly sprang at the nearest trooper with his axe, who put spurs to his horse and fled! Thus diluted is the old Virginia chivalry.

Troops continue to arrive. The *State of Georgia* came in yesterday with the Tenth Regiment, National Zouaves, Col. McChesney. Others still are expected. They are all welcome. By their right combination, Virginia is safe for the Union. So mote it be! NEPTUNE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday, the weekly report of Army recruiting was made, as usual. At this station, twenty-eight men were received since Saturday last, which shows an improvement in the number of enlistments. The wearying and inactive life of volunteers, hereabout, is beginning to create a favorable disposition towards the regulars. There were accepted for the Army and Navy, in this City, nearly 2,500 during the past eight weeks, as follows:

	Army.	Navy.
Week ending April 20	108	224
Week ending April 27	49	209
Week ending May 4	21	262
Week ending May 11	21	355
Week ending May 18	52	348
Week ending May 25	21	294
Week ending June 1	32	299
Week ending June 8	28	239
Total	332	2,230
Grand Total		2,553

Small detachments from Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Buffalo arrive every week; but these offices do not average two men per day, all round. The recruits obtained at Baltimore are sent to Washington.

There is an impression that Capt. Shepherd, of the Third Infantry, who left Washington of Friday with five companies of his regiment, has been intrusted with a delicate and most important mission. The Captain is a New-Yorker, entered the service as a brevet Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, in July, 1840. In six years afterwards he got a Captain's commission, and is now a Major-Brevet. He is one of our best officers. The men under him have not known the luxury of house shelter for many year, and have been selected for what military men call "a pretty tough job."

Several changes having of late been made in the officers of the recruiting service here, since they were published last, they are now as follows: Hudson-street, Capt. Eagle, New-York Dragoons; Cedar-street, Lieut. Bankhead, Virginia; Cherry-street, (navy,) Capt. Munday, Lieut. Crayton, and Surgeon Mayo; South-street, Lieuts. McRae, Shaw, and Dr. Thornby.

The Federal forces in the harbor are diminishing by degrees. Some two thousand sailors have left within a short time, and a considerable force of soldiers. This morning, the strength of the United States regulars here, is as follows: Governor's Island, 840 men; Fort Hamilton, 668 men; North Carolina (receiving-ship), 441 men; total, 1,949. The troops that arrived from Texas, are still at the fort, but could leave at a moment's notice.

The *Preble* has, at last, had a commander appointed to her. His name is Capt. French, of Massachusetts. He is an officer of considerable experience, having been in the Navy since 1828, and seventeen years on the ocean. He was recently Commander of the Navy-yard at Boston, whence the *Preble* will sail for the Gulf the latter part of the week.

The clumsy manner in which correspondence has been forwarded to the Blockade fleet, and the want of a knowledge as to the divisions of the ships, on the part of persons making up mails, has resulted in great confusion, and has disappointed both officers and men. Letters and parcels for the Chesapeake flotilla have turned up in Charleston. To remedy this, a bag for every ship will be forwarded direct to the proper location of the vessels, every week, on the payment of three cents for letters and five cents for parcels. A mail for the *Cumberland, Pawnee, Freeborn, Harriet Lane*, and each of the craft of the Chesapeake division of the fleet, will close on Friday next. The name of the ship, besides being in the regular address, should be written on the corner of the envelope. Direct, postpaid, inclosing stamp, to "Naval Reporter, No. 19 City Hall-square."

BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

RETURN OF NINETY MEMBERS ON THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, having on board ninety more of Bartlett's Naval Brigade, four of whom visited the Times Office last evening. They presented a pitiable spectacle, and reminded one, by their appearance, more of the returned fillibusters who, some years since, marched in their rags to the City Hall. Two of the number were lads, who had enlisted as drummers, and neither had any covering for their bodies but a pair of pants, shoes and undershirt, over which one carried a woolen blanket. When they left Fortress Monroe, two hundred more would have come on the steamer, had they been permitted. Only four hundred and fifty are now remaining there. They deny that they have been organized as a coast guard, or that the men are willing to accept such a position in the service, as it implied only employment as common laborers. They had enlisted as a Naval Brigade, under pay of $20 per month, and were informed by Col. Bartlett that arms and clothing were already provided for them.

The funds not being forthcoming to pay for the clothing ordered, they left for Fortress Monroe without any. They remained there two days before they were permitted to land, and some days after were compelled to shift for themselves, which they did by slaughtering pigs they found running in the woods, and clamming. When at last they were set to work in the Rip Raps and elsewhere for their rations, a guard conducted them to their work and brought them away and remained with them while employed. They were treated more like criminals than as volunteer soldiers. They have no complaint to make against the Government or the officers at Fortress Monroe. They inveigh loudly against Bartlett for having so knowingly deceived them. They state that none of the officers of the Brigade are recognized by those of the different regiments there, and Bartlett himself, by his extraordinary course up to the time the *Georgia* left, had led many to believe he was insane.

THE VANDERBILT.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, chartered by the Government, lays in the North River loading ammunition.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Fulton and the Arabia.

ADVICES ONE WEEK LATER.

RECEPTION OF $644,000 IN SPECIE

A French Squadron Departing for America.

Discussion of the Slave-trade in the House of Lords.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Interesting Meeting of American Residents in Paris.

What the Times' Correspondent Tells of the South.

Probability of Hayti Seeking a French Protectorate.

Critical Condition of Affairs in Hungary.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 29th May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of Saturday, June 1, *via* Queenstown evening of 2d, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The news by these arrivals is a week later than previously received.

The *Bedouin*, from New-York for Galway, has been abandoned at sea.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 30th, and proceeded for Hamburgh.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, May 28.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, and Londonderry on Friday, for Quebec. She took out the announcement that the Ministry in the British Parliament had been successful in carrying the repeal of the paper duties in the House of Commons by fifteen majority, most of the Irish members voting with the Opposition. Also, that nothing had been done towards the renewal of the Galway Steamship contract.

In the House of Commons on the 30th May, Lord John Russell intimated that an Englishman had been forced into the militia service at New-Orleans, but that the British Consul there had obtained his release. Other similar circumstances of impressment he said, had occurred in the Southern States, but they appeared to have been unauthorized, and assurances had been received from the Montgomery Government they would not sanction such acts. During his speech he also deprecated the exultation with which Sir John Ramsden had alluded to the bursting of the bubble of Democracy in America. In common with the great bulk of his countrymen, he (Russell) was deeply pained at the civil war which had broken out in the United States, and which arose from the accursed poison of Slavery left them by England, and which had clung around them like a poisoned garment from the first hour of their independence.

The London *Times*, on the American blockade and England's position, urges that now, while it is yet time, the European Governments should come to a general understanding on the subject, and adopt a public law.

The *Moniteur* announces that the naval division of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, the circuit of which is now extended so as to comprehend the North American coast, is to be strengthened with three ships of war: the steam frigate *la Foudre*, detached from the squadron of evolution; the steam corvette *Catinat*, and the steam sloop-of-war *Lavoisier*. These vessels were to leave simultaneously for their station early in June. Rear-Admiral Raynaud, appointed to the command of this naval division in place of Rear-Admiral Penaud, whose period of active service has expired, will for the present hoist his flag on the *Catinat*. He will proceed directly to the United States, and will visit successively New-York, Boston, Portland, and other Atlantic ports.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde gave audience to Mr. Dayton, the new American Minister, on the 23d.

The British Admiralty return shows that, in five years, 1855–59, there died 368 officers men and boys belonging to Her Majesty's ships employed in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and 999 were invalided. The complement of the ships employed on this service in the course of a year averaged 5,443. The approximate annual cost averaged £458,423.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the *Columbia*, which was undergoing some repairs (caused by her encountering icebergs on her last voyage) at Woodside, suddenly fell over on the port side against the side of the dock. The crash of the fall was heard for a considerable distance, and it is said that the *Columbia* sustained some injury.

It is rumored that a countryman and pupil of Heenan has arrived in London from America, with the intention of challenging the conqueror in the approaching contest.

Arrangements have been made for presenting Mr. Cobden with the freedom of the City of London.

The *Siecle* says:

"We are assured that special envoys from the Haytian Republic to the Emperor have arrived in the last packet, and are at this moment in London. It is not at all unlikely that, in the face of the dangers which the action of Spain in San Domingo may menace her with, our old colony may demand protection from France."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"A feeling of languor and even of uneasiness generally, prevails among commercial men throughout France. No improvement is expected until the effect to be produced by the various treaties of commerce concluded and under consideration is better understood. The political disputes in the United States have likewise produced a partial stagnation in French enterprise."

Accounts from Lyons state that the silk trade is becoming worse under the influence of the unfavorable news from America. Manufacturers have resigned themselves to a long suspension in the traffic between France and America. What is still worse, the silks exported from Lyons to the

United States last Winter and Spring are unsalable, and fears are entertained that the merchandise delivered will not be paid for.

The continued dry weather has had an unfavorable effect on the Paris Flour market.

Wheat has risen 50c a sack of 120 kilos.

A reinforcement of 1,750 French has been sent to Cochin China.

A treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had been officially promulgated.

A decree had been issued opening all the French seaports for imports of cotton yarn of certain numbers.

The Bourse, on the 31st of May, closed heavy at 69f. 40c.

In the sitting of the Turin Chamber of Deputies, of May 24, questions were put by several members respecting the approaching celebration of the national *fête*. Sig. MINGHETTI, Minister of the Interior, replied, and stated at the same time, that disturbances at Milan had terminated.

It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated, with the object of exiting agitation among the Clergy.

Rumors are current that the Italian Government has proposed to guarantee the present extent of the Pontifical territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

A dispatch from Madrid of May 25, says: "The Court of Spain will maintain a representative near FRANCOIS II. as long as he remains in Italy."

A telegram from Cadiz, says: "A great movement is taking place among vessels stationed at Algesiras."

It is believed that there is a probability of the fall of the Emperor of Morocco, with whom SOLIMAN ABBAS disputes the throne.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that the people of Herzegovina are demanding a separate administration.

The French ships charged to bring back the troops have arrived before Beyrout.

The Beyrout Commissioners are pursuing their labors at Constantinople.

The question of one Chief is determined in the affirmative.

It remains to be seen whether he will be a native or a foreigner.

France is in favor of the choice of a native chief.

An inquiry has been instituted by the Criminal Tribunal of the Vorarlberg with reference to the fanatical persecution of the Protestants by the people in that province.

The Hungarian Diet is to be shut up as soon as certain military preparations have been completed.

In the sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies of May 27, the Minister of Justice, replying to a question addressed to him in reference to the right of citizenship of those persons who had received the King's amnesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years abroad. He said also, that the amnesty only canceled other disqualifications which had been pronounced against refugees, the right of citizenship being a public one, and not belonging to the category of those the forfeiture of which constituted a punishment remissible by amnesty. The Government assumed that the persons who had received an amnesty were no longer to be suspected on account of the offences which had been forgiven them.

It is generally believed in Paris that the internal condition of Russia, owing to the emancipation of the serfs, is somewhat alarming, but Government does all it can to keep back intelligence of this nature.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Governor of Poland, died at Warsaw, on the 30th May.

The famine in the northwest of India shows no sign of abatement. The failure of the Indigo crop is confirmed. Discouraging advices from the up country are still received; no rains, and no ryots to sow are the main complaints.

Mr. BRUCE arrived at Peking on the 26th of March.

An expedition under Commodore STRIBLING was to proceed up the Yangtze to make arrangements for the carrying on of the American trade.

Admiral HOPE and Mr. PARKES were to leave Shanghai for the north on April 9.

There is nothing very late from Saigon. The French were trying to make a treaty.

The *Saginaw* was at Hong Kong.

The *Dacotah* was at Shanghai.

MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AT PARIS.

Speeches of Col. Fremont, Cassius M. Clay, Anson Burlingame, Rev. Dr. McClintock and others.

The American citizens in Paris favorable to the Union breakfasted together in the Hotel "Du Louvre" on the 29th. About 150 attended, one-third being ladies, including the wife of Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. COWDEN presided. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to maintain the Union under any circumstances.

Mr. DAYTON said, since his arrival in Paris, he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizen would be found among the privateers. He expressed the conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke at some length. He was energetic on the conduct of England and the recognition of Southern belligerents' rights. He declared if ever the flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the Star Spangled Banner of the United States, and the tricolor of France would be seen against her, for France had not forgotten St. Helena.

ANSON BURLINGAME spoke on the same subject.

Col. FREMONT was next called on, and was received with enthusiasm. He made quite a moderate speech. He regretted this fanatical war, but felt confident that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America, and lost no time in responding, and he was ready to give his best services to his country.

Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK followed. He said he did not attach any importance to the mutterings of the English Press or of the Secretary of War. The people of England had not yet spoken, and when they did, their voice would not be found on the side of piracy and Slavery.

Capt. SIMMONS, of the United States Army, on his way home at the summons of Gen. SCOTT, Mr. HALDEMAN, Minister to Sweden, and Rev. Mr. THAYER, also spoke. All the speakers evinced not the slightest doubt of the final triumph of the North.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Discussion of the Blockade in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Lord J. RUSSELL brought up copies of a correspondence with the Government of the United States of America. The noble lord said: In moving that this correspondence should lie upon the table, it may be convenient to the House, and especially so to the commercial interests in this country, that I should state the substance of the correspondence which has lately taken place with the Government of the United States of America, with regard to the blockade. On the 19th of April, the President of the United States issued a notification that it was intended to institute a blockade of the ports of the seven States which had seceded; and on the 27th of April another notification was issued, announcing that it was intended to blockade the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. When Lord LYONS applied for an official notification of the establishment and commencement of the blockade, he was told by the Secretary of State that it was not usual to make such a notification, but that it would be made by the different naval commanders, at the several ports, when the blockade was instituted. It results from the correspondence, that the blockade is to be notified in that manner, and that one blockade has already been so notified, viz.: that of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, by flag officer PRENDERGAST, who has declared that he is in a situation to make an efficient blockade of those ports. There has been no notification of a similar kind with regard to the ports of the other States which it was declared were also to be blockaded. The rules, so far as Lord LYONS has been able to ascertain them, and of which he has given an account to Admiral MILNE, commanding the squadron in those waters, are, first, that the notification is in each place to be made by the naval officer commanding the squadron or the ships which institute the blockade; and, in the next place, that fifteen days are to be allowed, after the establishment of the blockade, for vessels to come out of the ports. It appears that whether they were loaded or not at the time the blockade was established, provided they come out within fifteen days, their passage is to be allowed. On the other hand it is not permitted by the United States' Government that vessels should be sent to ports which are blockaded for the purpose of bringing away the property of British subjects, or the vessels or property of other nations. An application for such permission was made, to which the Secretary of State replied that if such a facility were granted it would be used by American citizens wishing to bring away property. *Lord Lyons ends his communication to Admiral Milne very properly. He says that if the blockade is carried into effect according to the rules established by the law of nations we must of course conform to it; and that we can only see that the blockade is sufficient and regular.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE—I think that the noble lord ought to inform the House what means he has taken to give protection to British subjects and British property in the Slave States of America. I understand that the greatest outrages are being committed upon British subjects in those States. The noble lord may have no information upon the subject, but I have this morning received letters from persons upon whom I can depend, and who have requested me to ask what the Government are doing or intend to do in this matter. There is not the least complaint made against the Government of the Free States. But in the Confederated States neither life nor property is safe, and British subjects who went there with wholly different objects, and under very different circumstances, are compelled to take up arms and fight in the Pro-Slavery ranks. The noble lord took great credit to himself for having issued a proclamation and for declaring that the Foreign Enlistment Act will be put in force. But, if that be so, all persons engaged in this war under such circumstances will be treated as pirates. The mercantile marine of America, particularly of the Southern States, is chiefly manned by Irishmen and Englishmen, and others from our own colonies, who will now be compelled to remain and to enter the ranks of the belligerents, and if taken, though they may be loyal subjects of the Queen who wanted to get away, but had not the means of doing so, under the noble Lord's proclamation they will be treated as pirates. We talk of our neutrality; we boast of it. A letter which I have received from a gentleman asks: "Is it nothing that a British officer," the captain of a merchant vessel, "has been tarred and feathered?" [Laughter.] It is all very well for hon. gentlemen to laugh, but I foresee that these are questions which will involve us in difficulty before long. [Hear, hear.] "Is it nothing," this gentleman asks, "that a British subject has been tarred and feathered; nothing that free men of color, British subjects, are imprisoned; nothing that men of colonial birth are forced to sea in an open boat; others held as prisoners, and that Englishmen should be compelled to fight in Pro-Slavery ranks?" At this moment there is an advertisement in the newspapers of the Slave States offering on the part of the Confederated States twenty dollars for every person killed aboard an American vessel. What a set of savages they must be! Who would care for going to war with such people? Do you suppose the people of Canada will submit to have their fellow-subjects dragged away and compelled to fight for Slavery? They will stand no nonsense, and after a time your very neutrality will lead you into war. The question which I have been requested to ask is whether it is not intended immediately to increase the British squadron on the Southern coast, and to have every vessel examined, so that Englishmen, Irishmen, and subjects of our colonial empire, who may be serving compulsorily on board American vessels, shall have an opportunity of getting away in case they wish to do so. I have received letters from men on whom I can depend, and they all state that occurrences such as I have adverted to have already taken place, and more will undoubtedly follow unless England adopts a more decided tone. *We have no right to sit down and occupy ourselves exclusively in quarreling about the paper duties* [laughter,] *while our fellow-subjects are suffering by hundreds and thousands in the hands of these savages.*

Mr. B. OSBORNE—I must, at this early stage, protest against the language made use of and the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend the member for Finsbury, [hear, hear,] who has altogether prejudged this question. He talks of reliable information which he has received from certain friends of his; but I am also in possession of reliable information which gives the direct lie to the statements made by the honorable gentleman. [Laughter.] I am not only in a position to deny that any of those outrages have been committed in the Southern States, but, if this were the proper time, I could point to outrages committed by the militia of New-York in one of the Southern States occupied by them, *where the General commanding, on the pretext that one of his men had been poisoned by strychnine, issued an order of the day threatening to put a slave into every man's house to incite the slaves to murder their masters. Such was the general order issued by Gen. Butler.* Therefore, don't let us be led away by old wives' tales into appeals to that very powerful and very dangerous element in this House—I mean the Exeter Hall feeling. [Hear, hear.] I do hope the feeling of the House will be strongly expressed against anything like a debate upon this subject at the present moment, [general cries of "Hear, hear,"] and that honorable gentlemen will not be tempted to follow my honorable friend, but will rather imitate the judicious silence which the noble lord has always maintained on this point. ["Hear," and a laugh.]

Mr. BRIGHT—I think nothing could be more injudicious or more unfortunate than to read from private letters accounts of particular outrages said to be committed in America. We know, before war is terminated, there or anywhere else, there will be outrages enough; but of this I think we may be quite assured, that in the North as well as in the South, and in the South quite as much as in the North, there will be the greatest possible disposition to avoid anything which can bring about a quarrel with this country. [Hear, hear.] Nothing could be more unfortunate for the South, nothing could be more unfortunate for the North, whatever quarrels there may be between the two sections of the American Republic, than that the quarrel should extend to this country. I feel confident that we are not more anxious to remain at peace with both sections than they are to continue on good terms with us. In the policy which the noble lord has announced—that of strict neutrality—I agree as cordially as any other member of the House; and I think it would be well if that policy were not confined merely to the Government, but if individual members of the House were as far as possible to adopt the same line of action. [Hear, hear.] It is an unhappy thing that these dissensions should have arisen; but let us hope, and I hope still, that among a population more extensively educated, probably, than the population of any other country in the world it may yet be possible to surmount the vast difficulties which have arisen in that country without those extensive cruelties which almost always accompany a civil war. With that expression of opinion I wish to make a request—and the House, I am sure, will feel that I am only asking what is reasonable and prudent—that we should avoid, as much as possible, discussions on matters which I believe we cannot influence for good, [hear, hear,] but with regard to which we may create a state of feeling, either in the North or South, that will add to the difficulties of the Government in preserving the line of action which they have laid down. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. GREGORY said—I really must warn the House not to be led away by stories and by letters which one gentleman has received from another gentleman, on whom he places the most implicit reliance, but who very probably knows nothing more of the matter than the gentleman who reads the communication with such perfect faith in the accuracy of its contents. As to the nonsensical trash of $20 being offered by the Confederate States for every man put to death on board an American ship, the House knows perfectly well that neither letters, newspapers, nor accredited information of any kind can at present be received from the South, but is stopped on the borders. Anything which does see the light is cut into slips and published in the New-York papers. Very few communications of the kind have reached this country, and they are principally the State document which have been put forward by the South. I cannot better evidence the spirit by which they are animated than by referring to the late address of President DAVIS; and I will ask the house whether it breathes a single one of those bloodthirsty, wicked, terrible opinions [hear, hear] which my honorable friend is anxious to impress on the House as being the doctrine of the Southern States. I beg to take this opportunity of saying that I shall certainly bring forward my motion on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 7th of June, when I trust the matter will be fairly discussed, and in the meantime that we shall not throw imputations on one party or the other. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BOUVERIE—In the question of notification of blockade, to which reference has been made, a matter which is very important for the commercial interests of the country is involved. The rule, I believe, is this: Public notification must be given to the State of which a neutral who seeks to violate a blockade is a member, before he can be held to have subjected himself to forfeiture of his vessel and goods; or actual notice must have been given to the neutral himself. The House will see that this is a most important question, because the intent to sail to a blockaded port, as to which a neutral merchant has received a notice of blockade, is considered as a violation of neutrality, and the ship will be accordingly condemned in the prize Court of the capturing Power. He wished the noble Lord would state distinctly whether or not the mercantile interests of this country were to understand that a public notification of blockade of the ports to which he had referred would be given; or that merely an intimation of the blockade to neutral ships arriving off those ports would be given to them when they got there.

Lord J. RUSSELL, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say: I cannot give any further information to my right honorable friend with regard to the blockade; but the papers on the subject will shortly be laid on the table, and when they are submitted the House will be in possession of the exact state of the case. But my right honorable friend will understand that, whatever the form of notification of the blockade may be, there is no former precedent that applies fully to the present proceedings. Mr. SEWARD has not given a general notification of a blockade, but has left it to the naval officers commanding on each station to declare the several ports blockaded, and when that blockade has been instituted it is to be considered regular. I will not go into questions that may have to be argued and decided hereafter in the Prize Courts with regard to the regularity of the blockade. No doubt the Government of the United States have fully considered existing precedents before it took the course it has done. With respect to the question of the honorable member for Finsbury, I must say it is founded on rather a vague statement. The particular case to which he referred is one on which no proceedings can be taken. He alluded to the case of the master of a merchant ship, who was tarred and feathered. It occurred some months ago, and some weeks before any state of civil war existed, and the whole country was at peace. I am not sure there was not then some intention of seceding; but no secession had then taken place, though there were rumors of it. The master of the merchant ship was, in fact, ill-treated by a mob; but the authorities endeavored to arrest the rioters, and our Consul stated that the authorities had done everything it was possible to effect. As to the steps Her Majesty's Government have taken in consequence of the blockade, orders have been given to the Admiralty, to send out some ships-of-war to strengthen the squadron under the command of Admiral MILNE. With regard to the law of the United States and of the Southern Confederacy as to persons serving in the militia, such laws vary in the different states of Europe, and they vary also in the different States of America. No doubt the powers of these laws will be exercised at the discretion of the several Governments, according to the law of nations. *I still hope that this conflict will be of short duration, and while a great and free State like America, is exposed to all the evils of a civil war, I hope no language will be used with regard to it, that will tend to create exasperation, either on one side or the other.*

THE SOUTH THROUGH BRITISH SPECTACLES.

The Letters of the London Times Special Correspondent in the Slave States.

SOUTH CAROLINA, April 30, 1861.

Nothing I could say could be worth one fact which has forced itself upon my mind in reference to the sentiments which prevail among the gentlemen of this State. I have been among them for several days. I have visited their plantations, I have conversed with them freely and fully, and I have enjoyed that frank, courteous, and graceful intercourse which constitutes an irresistible charm of their society. From all quarters has come to my ears the echoes of the same voice; it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country. Shades of GEORGE III., of NORTH, of JOHNSON, of all who contended against the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of MARION, SUMTER and PINCKNEY, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content." Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilization, and literature, preeminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands, whose fortunes they still follow, with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion of which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New-England and the populations of the Northern States, whom they regard as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritanism." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect. "The State of South Carolina was," I am told, "founded by gentlemen." It was not established by witch-burning Puritans, by cruel persecuting fanatics, who implanted in the north the standard of Torquemada, and breathed into the nostrils of their newly-born colonies all the ferocity, bloodthirstiness, and rabid intolerance of the Inquisition. It is absolutely astounding to a stranger who aims at the preservation of a decent neutrality to mark the violence of these opinions. "If that confounded ship had sunk with those — Pilgrim Fathers on board," says one, "we never should have been driven to these extremities!" "We could have got on with these fanatics, if they had been either Christians or gentlemen," says another, "for in the first case they would have acted with common charity, and in the second they would have fought when they insulted us; but there are neither Christians nor gentlemen among them!" "Anything on the earth!" exclaims a third, "any form of government, any tyranny or despotism you will; but"—and here is an appeal more terrible than the abjuration of all the gods—"nothing on earth shall ever induce us to submit to any union with the brutal, bigoted blackguards of the New-England States, who neither comprehend nor regard the feelings of gentlemen! Man, woman and child, we'll die first." Imagine these and an infinite variety of similar sentiments uttered by courtly, well-educated men, who set great store on a nice observance of the usages of society, and who are only moved to extreme bitterness and anger when they speak of the North, and you will fail to conceive the intensity of the dislike of the South Carolinians for the Free States. There are national antipathies on our side of the Atlantic which are tolerably strong, and have been unfortunately pertinacious and long lived. The hatred of the Italian for the Tedesco, of the Greek for the Turk, of the Turk for the Russ, is warm and fierce enough to satisfy the Prince of Darkness, not to speak of a few little pet aversions among allied Powers and the atoms of composite Empires; but they are all mere indifference and neutrality of feeling compared to the animosity evinced by the "gentry" of South Carolina for the "rabble of the North."

The contests of Cavalier and Roundhead, of Vendean and Republican, even of Orangeman and Croppy, have been elegant joustings, regulated by the finest rules of chivalry, compared with those which North and South will carry on, if their deeds support their words. "Immortal hate, the study of revenge," will actuate every blow, and never in the history of the world, perhaps, will go forth such a dreadful *væ victis* as that which may be heard before the fight has begun. There is nothing in all the dark caves of human passion so cruel and deadly as the hatred the South Carolinians profess for the Yankees. That hatred has been swelling for years, till it is the very life-blood of the State. It has set South Carolina to work steadily to organize her resources for the struggle, which she intended to provoke if it did not come in the course of time. "Incompatibility of temper" would have been sufficient ground for the divorce, and I am satisfied that there has been a deep-rooted design, conceived in some men's minds 30 years ago, and extended gradually year after year to others', to break away from the Union at the very first opportunity. The North is to South Carolina a corrupt and evil thing, to which for long years she has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. She has been bound in a Mazentian union to the object she loathes. New-England is to her the incarnation of moral and political wickedness and social corruption. It is the source of everything which South Carolina hates, and of the torrents of free thought and taxed manufactures, of Abolitionism and of Filibustering, which have flooded the land. Believe a Southern man as he believes himself, and you must regard New-England and the kindred States as the birthplace of impurity of mind among men and of unchastity in women—the home of Free Love, of Fourierism, of Infidelity, of Abolitionism, of false teachings in political economy and in social life; a land saturated with the drippings of rotten philosophy, with the poisonous infections of a fanatic Press, without honor or modesty; whose wisdom is paltry cunning, whose valor and manhood have been swallowed up in a corrupt, howling demagogy, and in the marts of a dishonest commerce. It is the merchants of New-York who fit out ships for the slave-trade, and carry it on in Yankee ships. It is the capital of the North which supports, and it is Northern men who concoct and execute, the fillibustering expeditions which have brought discredit on the Slaveholding States. In the large cities, people are corrupted by itinerant and ignorant lecturers—in the towns and in the country, by an unprincipled Press. The populations, indeed, know how to read and write, but they don't know how to think, and they are the easy victims of the wretched impostors on all the 'ologies and 'isms who swarm over the region, and subsist by lecturing on subjects which the innate vices of mankind induce them to accept with eagerness, while they assume the garb of philosophical abstractions to cover their nastiness, in deference to a contemptible and universal hypocrisy.

"Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?" Assuredly the New-England demon who has been persecuting the South till its intolerable cruelty and insolence forced her, in a spasm of agony, to rend her chains asunder. The New-Englander must have something to persecute, and as he has hunted down all his Indians, burned all his witches, and persecuted all his opponents to the death, he invented Abolitionism as the sole resource left to him for the gratification of his favorite passion. Next to this motive principle is his desire to make money dishonestly, trickily, meanly and shabbily. He has acted on it in all his relations with the South, and has cheated and plundered her in all his dealings by villanous tariffs. If one objects that the South must have been a party to this, because her boast is, that her statesmen have ruled the Government of the country, you are told that the South yielded out of pure good nature. Now, however, she will have free trade, and will open the coasting trade to foreign nations, and shut out from it the hated Yankees, who so long monopolized and made their fortunes by it. Under all the varied burdens and miseries to which she was subjected, the South held fast to her sheet anchor. South Carolina was the mooring ground in which it found the surest hold. The doctrine of State Rights was her salvation, and the fiercer the storm raged against her—the more stoutly demagogy, immigrant preponderance, and the blasts of universal suffrage bore down on her, threatening to sweep away the vested interests of the South in her right to govern the States—the greater was her confidence and the more resolutely she held on her cable. The North attracted "hordes of ignorant Germans and Irish," and the scum of Europe, while the South repelled them. The industry, the capital of the North increased with enormous rapidity, under the influence of cheap labor and manufacturing ingenuity and enterprise, in the villages which swelled into towns, and the towns which became cities, under the unenvious eye of the South. She, on the contrary, toiled on slowly, clearing forests and draining swamps to find new cotton-grounds and rice-fields, for the employment of her only industry, and for the development of her only capital—"involuntary labor." The tide of immigration waxed stronger, and by degrees she saw the districts into which she claimed the right to introduce that capital closed against her, and occupied by free labor. The doctrine of squatter "sovereignty," and the force of hostile tariffs, which placed a heavy duty on the very articles which the South most required, completed the measure of injuries to which she was subjected, and the spirit of discontent found vent in fiery debate, in personal insults, and in acrimonious, speaking and writing, which increased in intensity in proportion as the Abolition movement, and the contest between the Federal principle and State Rights, became more vehement. I am desirous of showing in a few words, for the information of English readers, how it is that the Confederacy which Europe knew simply as a political entity has succeeded in dividing itself. The Slave States held the doctrine, or say they did, that each State was independent as France or as England, but that for certain purposes they chose a common agent to deal with foreign nations, and to impose taxes for the purpose of paying the expenses of the agency. We, it appears, talked of American citizens when there were no such beings at all. There were, indeed, citizens of the sovereign State of South Carolina, or of Georgia or of Florida, who permitted themselves to pass under that designation, but it was merely a matter of personal convenience. It will be difficult for Europeans to understand this doctrine, as nothing like it has been heard before, and no such Confederation of sovereign States ever existed in any country in the world. The Northern men deny that it existed here, and claim for the Federal Government powers not compatible with such assumptions. *They* have lived for the Union, they served it, they labored for and made money by it. A man as a New-York man was nothing—as an American citizen he was a great deal. A South Carolinian objected to lose his identity in any description which included him and a "Yankee clockmaker" in the same category. The Union was against him; he remembered that he came from a race of English gentlemen who had been persecuted by the representatives—for he will not call them the ancestors—of the Puritans of New-England, and he thought that they were animated by the same hostility to him. He was proud of old names, and he felt pleasure in tracing his connection with old families in the old country. His plantations were held by old charters, or had been in the hands of his fathers for several generations; and he delighted to remember that, when the Stuarts were banished from their throne and their country, the Burgesses of South Carolina had solemnly elected the wandering CHARLES King of their State, and had offered him an asylum and a Kingdom. The philosophical historian may exercise his ingenuity in conjecturing what would have been the result if the fugitive had carried his fortunes to Charleston.

South Carolina contains 34,000 square miles, and a population of 720 000 inhabitants, of whom 385,000 are black slaves. In the old rebellion, it was distracted between revolutionary principles and the loyalist predilections, and at least one half of the planters were faithful to GEORGE III. nor did they yield till WASHINGTON sent an army to support their antagonists and drove them from the colony.

In my next letter I shall give a brief account of a visit to some of the planters, as far as it can be made consistent with the obligations which the rites and rights of hospitality impose on the guest as well as upon the host. These gentlemen are well-bred, courteous and hospitable. A genuine aristocracy, they have time to cultivate their minds, to apply themselves to politics and the guidance of public affairs. They travel and read, love field sports, racing, shooting, hunting, and fishing, are bold horsemen and good shots. But, after all, their State is a modern Sparta,—an aristocracy resting on helotry, and with nothing else to rest upon. Although they profess (and I believe, indeed, sincerely) to hold opinions in opposition to the opening of the Slave-trade, it is nevertheless true that the clause in the Constitution of the Confederate States which prohibited the importation of negroes was especially and energetically resisted by them, because, as they say, it seemed to be an admission that Slavery was in itself an evil and a wrong. Their whole system rests on Slavery, and as such they defend it. They entertain very exaggerated ideas of the military strength of their little community, although one may do full justice to its military spirit. Out of their whole population they cannot reckon more than 60,000 adult men by any arithmetic, and as there are nearly 30 000 plantations which must be, according to law, superintended by white men, a considerable number of these adults cannot be spared from the State for service in the open field. The planters boast that they can raise their crops without any inconvenience by the labor of their negroes, and they seem confident that the negroes will work without superintendence. But the experiment is rather dangerous, and it will only be tried in the last extremity.

SAVANNAH, GA., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

It is said that "fools build houses for wise men to live in." Be that true or not, it is certain that "Uncle Sam" has built strong places for his enemies to occupy. To-day I visited Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. It was left to take care of itself, and the Georgians quietly stepped into it, and have been busied in completing its defences, so that it is now capable of stopping a fleet very effectually. PULASKI was a Pole, who fell in the defence of Savannah against the British, and whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the fort, which is now under the Confederate flag, and garrisoned by bitter foes of the United States. Among our party were Commodore TATNALL, whose name will be familiar to English ears in connection with the attack on the Peiho forts, where the gallant American showed the world that "blood was thicker than water;" Brigadier-Gen. LAWTON, in command of the forces of Georgia, and a number of naval and military officers, of whom many had belonged to the United States' regular services. It was strange to look at such a man as the Commodore, who for 49 long years had served under the Stars and Stripes, quietly preparing to meet his old comrades and friends, if needs be, in the battle-field—his allegiance to the country and to the flag renounced, his long service flung away, his old ties and connections severed—and all this in defence of the sacred right of rebellion on the part of "his State." He is not now, nor has he been for years, a slaveowner; all his family and familiar associations connect him with the North. There are no naval stations on the Southern coasts except one at Pensacola, and he knows almost no one in the South. He has no fortune whatever, his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, "My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy." "State Rights!" To us the question is simply inexplicable or absurd. And yet thousands of Americans sacrifice all for it. The river at Savannah is broad as the Thames at Gravesend, and resembles that stream very much in the color of its waters and the level nature of its shores. Rice fields bound it on either side, as far down as the influence of the fresh water extends, and the eye wanders over a flat expanse of mud and water, and green osiers and rushes, till its search is arrested on the horizon by the unfailing line of forest. In the fields, here and there, are the whitewashed square wooden huts, in which the slaves dwell, looking very like the beginnings of the camp in the Crimea. At one point a small fort, covering a creek by which gunboats could get up behind Savannah, displayed its "garrison" on the walls, and lowered its flag to salute the small blue ensign at the fore, which proclaimed the presence of the Commodore of the Naval forces of Georgia on board our steamer. The guns on the parapet were mostly field-pieces, mounted on frameworks of wood instead of regular carriages. There is no mistake about the spirit of these people. They seize upon every spot of vantage ground and prepare it for defence. There were very few ships in the river; the yacht *Camilla*, better known as the *America*, the property of Captain DEASY, and several others of those few sailing under British colors, for most of the cotton ships are gone. After steaming down the river about twelve miles the sea opened out to the sight, and on a long, marshy, narrow island near the bar, which was marked by the yellowish surf, Fort Pulaski threw out the Confederate flag to the air of the Georgian 1st of May. The water was too shallow to permit the steamer to go up to the jetty, and the party landed at the wharf in boats. A guard was on duty at the landing—tall, stout young fellows, in various uniforms, or in rude mufti, in which the Garibaldian red shirt and felt slouched hats predominated. They were armed with smooth-bore muskets, (date 1851,) quite new, and their bayonets, barrels and locks were quite bright and clean. The officer on duty was dressed in the blue frockcoat dear to the British Linesman in days gone by, with brass buttons, emblazoned with the arms of the State, a red silk sash, and glazed kepi, and straw-colored gauntlets. Several wooden huts, with flower-gardens in front, were occupied by the officers of the garrison; others were used as hospitals, and were full of men suffering from measles of a mild type. A few minutes' walk led us to the fort, which is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inlands, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a Redan surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the Redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. As the Commodore entered the Redan the guns of the fort broke out into a long salute, and the band at the gate struck up almost as noisy a welcome. Inside, the parade presented a scene of life and animation very unlike the silence of the city we had left. Men were busy clearing out the casemates, rolling away stores and casks of ammunition and provisions, others were at work at the gin and shears, other building sand-bag traverses to guard the magazine doors, as though expecting an immediate attack. Many officers were strolling under the shade of the open gallery at the side of the curtain which contained their quarters in the lofty bomb-proof casemates. Some of them had seen service in Mexican or border warfare; some had traveled over Italian and Crimean battle fields; others were West Point graduates of the regular Army; others young planters, clerks, or civilians who had rushed with ardor into the First Georgian Regiment. The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the Redan or on the terreplein of the parapets. The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty, airy, and capacious as any I have ever seen, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and the gun-carriages. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which about one-fourth are mounted on the casemates. They are long 32s with a few 42s and columbiads. The armament will be exceedingly heavy when all the guns are mounted, and they are fast getting the 10-inch columbiads into position *en barbette*. Everything which could be required, except mortars, was in abundance—the platforms and gun-carriages are solid and well made, the embrasures of the casemates are admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bombproof carefully provided for. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot. Nor is discipline neglected, and the officers with whom I went round the works were as sharp in tone and manner to their men as volunteers well could be, though the latter often, are enlisted for only three years by the State of Georgia. An excellent lunch was spread in the casemated bombproof, which served as the Colonel's quarter, and before sunset the party were steaming towards Savannah through a tideway full of leaping sturgeon and porpoises, leaving the garrison intent on the approach of a large ship, which had her sails aback off the bar and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, but which turned out to be nothing more formidable than a Liverpool cotton ship. It will take some hard blows before Georgia is driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no columbiads among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters.

MAY 2.—May day was so well kept yesterday that the exhausted editors cannot "bring out" their papers, and consequently there is no news; but there is, nevertheless, much to be said concerning "Our President's" Message, and there is a suddenness of admiration for panic tendencies which can with difficulty be accounted for, unless the news from the North, these last few days, has something to do with it. Not a word now about an instant march on Washington! no more threats to seize on Faneuil Hall! The Georgians are by no means as keen as the Carolinians on their border—nay, they are not so belligerent to-day as they were a week ago. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S Message is praised for its "moderation," and for other qualities which were by no means in such favor while the Sumter fever was at its height. Men look grave, and talk about the interference of England and France, which "cannot allow this thing to go on." But the change which has come over them is unmistakeable, and the best men begin to look grave. As far me, I must prepare to open my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

The Decree Incorporating Dominica with Spain.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 21st, publishes the following document, presented to the Queen of Spain by Marshal O'DONNELL in the name of the Council of Ministers, relating to the reincorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy:

MADAM: A happy event, eminently glorious for Spain, and of rare occurrence in the history of nations, has just taken place in one of the old possessions of the monarchy. A Spanish island, the first of which the great Columbus took possession—an island which was the object of the especial predilection of that great Queen who, in a manner, divined the existence of a new world—has just invoked, in the plenitude of its independence, the name of Spain, and has laid at the foot of the throne that same sovereignty which your Majesty deigned to recognize in it some years ago. In those days of public calamity the Dominican people implored the assistance of Spain. Descendants of that heroic nation, animated with the same spirit, speaking the same language, holding the same faith, this people has always loved Spain, from whom alone it could hope to secure that peace and prosperity which some of her children had sought, but in vain, from an imaginary and factitious independence. Spain, on her side, could not look with indifference on the fate of the Dominican people. She sympathized with their sufferings, and would fain have relieved them; but it was her bounden duty to give no ground for unjust and angry accusations. Spain is great, and has no need to extend her frontiers to occupy a distinguished rank among the first nations of the world. But if such were her desire, she would never have recourse to means which morality and sound policy equally condemn, because there is nothing durable but what is based on right and justice. The proclamation of your Majesty throughout the Dominican territory has proved the spontaneousness and unanimity which attend the expression of the national will. It has not caused a single tear or a moment's uneasiness, but was everywhere hailed with unfeigned joy and enthusiasm. Already the Spanish flag was flying under that sky to which the immortal COLUMBUS had borne it, with the Gospel in his hand; and where he planted that civilization, the most glorious of all then known. It was the duty of the sea and land forces of Spain to defend and protect the independence of the Dominican people, and to insure the integrity of its territory. These troops did not take possession of the territory in the name of your Majesty. Such an act, performed without the assent of your Government, would have tarnished the reputation enjoyed by that army for discipline, courage and loyalty. To reject the prayer of an unhappy people, to expose it as a prey to foreign ambitions, to turn a deaf ear to the cry for union uttered by a whole nation, which has ever loved Spain, would be abjuring the glorious traditions of our history; would be, in fact, an act of treason to our chivalrous and loyal character. No, Madame, it is impossible to reject the prayer of a whole nation imploring admission to the bosom of its mother country, from which it has been so long severed. Whatever the duties which the reincorporation of St. Domingo with Spain may impose on the monarchy, on your Majesty, and your Government, all Spain will not fail to fulfill them. Happily, there is no necessity for any change in the social state. The inhabitants are free. Slavery, the inevitable evil of the other colonies, is altogether unnecessary for the cultivation of that fertile territory, and your Majesty's Government can never think of reëstablishing it there. The Dominicans, obedient to the voice of authority, will joyfully accept the administrative organization which your Majesty's Government shall think proper to establish among them. All will equally enjoy the beneficent protection of your Majesty. Before the august throne which your Majesty so gloriously fills all categories disappear, all party hatreds die away, and nothing remains but a mother jealous of assuring happiness and peace among her children. Your Majesty, ever anxious to secure those blessings for her people, and who has so greatly contributed to its glorious regeneration, will display towards St. Domingo the same interest and the same solicitude as towards the other provinces of the monarchy. The Council of Ministers has, therefore, the honor of submitting for your Majesty's approbation the following draught of a decree:

Considering the reasons which have been laid before me by my Council of Ministers, and cordially acceding to the wishes of the Dominican people, from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment and loyalty, I decree as follows:

ART. 1. The territory constituting the Dominican Republic is reincorporated with the monarchy.

ART. 2. The Captain-General, Governor of the Island of Cuba, in conformity with the instructions of my Government, will take the necessary measures for the execution of this decree.

ART. 3. My Government will give an account to the Cortes of the present decree and of the measures adopted for its execution.

Given at Aranjuez this 19th day of May, 1861.

ISABELLA,
LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL,
President of the Council.

The subject in Parliament—Remarks of Lord Brougham.

In the House of Lords on the 27th ult., on the order of the day for going into committee on the Offences in Territories near Sierra Leone Prevention Bill, Lord BROUGHAM said he highly approved this bill. He thought it absolutely essential that extension should be given to the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. He considered that this bill improved the constitution of that colony, and tended to increase the benefits which we had given by it to the unhappy people of Africa, being, as Mr. PITT once observed, a very small compensation for all the evils which he had been a party to inflicting upon them. Those evils had been continued to the greatest extent, and in a far greater degree than any act of ours, by the extension of that jurisdiction, how beneficial soever, could tend to remedy—he alluded to the atrocious conduct of Spain in that increase of the African slave trade, which, notwithstanding the treaties entered into and the sums of money actually paid as compensation, had increased from 12,000 slaves imported in 1857 to 16,000 in 1858, and to no less than 30,000 in the year 1859. Now we found that Spain was increasing her dominions in the West Indies; and he was by no means satisfied with the assurance given him, when he last brought this matter before the House, that there was no intention of extending slavery, and thereby also, as a consequence, the slave trade, to that territory. Having had access to the decree of annexation by the Spanish Government since he last addressed their lordships, he found it stated that "it was impossible to reject the prayers of a whole nation imploring readmission into the bosom of the mother country." So said the Spanish Government. What said the Governor of Hayti, Gen. GEFFRARD? He distinctly called that statement an absolute falsehood. He denied that there was any imploring of the people there to be admitted into the bosom of the mother country, and added that in their circumstances it was utterly impossible that the free will of the people could be known; for Gen SANTANA had established the reign of terror so entirely over them that "they," to use Gen. GEFFRARD'S own expression, "trembling under it, could manifest no free will." The decree stated that the annexation of San Domingo had taken place, and the same decree went on to say,—"Already the Spanish flag is flying under that sky where the immortal COLUMBUS had borne it, with the Gospel in his hand, to plant that civilization the most glorious of all then known." Royal memories were proverbially short; else, had the Spanish Government recollected their treatment of COLUMBUS, they would have been ashamed to name that man whose immortal services they had requited by sending him home in chains, which were struck off, no doubt, in compliance with the popular indignation, but which he required to be buried with him when, a few years afterwards, he died in absolute want. It was also a sample of their short memory that they referred to "the Gospel which he carried in his hand," and which the Spanish Government desecrated by a series of constant ruthless persecutions. And as to the civilization which they bragged of having given to the New World, it was testified by their exterminating the natives by packs of bloodhounds. He observed that the decree said, "Slavery, the inevitable evil of the other colonies, is altogether unnecessary for the cultivation of that fertile territory." Was San Domingo more fertile than Cuba? Nothing of the kind. And it went on to add that "there is no intention of reëstablishing Slavery there." He did not know what the intention might be. Perhaps there was no intention of establishing the Slave-trade when the Spanish Government bargained for a sum of money for putting it down instead of extending it, and yet they had extended it. The means they took to carry on the Government of their new acquisition were not such as gave him any great confidence in their want of intention to establish Slavery there. For to whom did they intrust the execution of this decree? The execution of the decree of annexation was intrusted to the Captain-General of Cuba, who was to take the necessary means of carrying it into execution. Now, if there was a Captain General in all the world whom he should trust less than another for not planting Slavery again in San Domingo, it would be the Captain General of Cuba. He should have absolute confidence in him for extending the establishment of Slavery in that part of the Spanish dominions. He regarded with the utmost possible surprise this conduct of the Spanish Government, and, recollecting their conduct on the Slave trade in the island of Cuba, he was not in the least degree moved by the disavowal of their intention to introduce Slavery into San Domingo, being perfectly convinced that they would reëstablish it there if they had any occasion or temptation to do so. Cuba had now been for years and years a refuge for all the distressed nobles of the highest rank at the Court of Madrid when sunk in poverty by their own extravagance and loaded with debt, who returned in a year or two afterwards full of plunder, which plunder consisted of the fees paid to them for the evasion of the abolition law, and the introduction of slaves.

The Bill then went through committee.

Cotton Culture in the Colonies.

In the House of Lords on the 29th ult., Lord BROUGHAM, seeing the Colonial Minister in his place, said he wished to call his attention to a matter which, in his opinion, was at the present moment one of the greatest possible importance; he referred to the growth of cotton in our various colonial possessions. He would abstain from referring to one part of the subject, because it would lead him, however unwilling, to make some observations on that very painful state of things existing in the United States of America. He considered that it had become absolutely essential, independently of those events in America, that Her Majesty's Government should promote, by every means in their power, the growth of this great staple, and he would fain urge upon his noble friend to lose no time in recommending the different colonial Governments to encourage, by all means in their power, the growth of this article. He had received from Jamaica samples cotton, and they had been submitted to persons of known skill in this country, who pronounced them to be the finest sorts they had seen, and they had fixed the price so high as to show that the cultivation of cotton would most clearly be remunerative after paying all the expenses. It was said that this cotton would in the market be worth 1s. per pound; but even if it should not be worth more than 6d. per pound, yet as they could upon one acre of land in Jamaica grow 600 pounds in weight, that would realise £15. He was assured that the planters might grow 600 pounds an acre easily, and he had been furnished with all the items relating both to the cultivation of cotton and to the expenses attending it, and he found that all the expenses would not exceed £8 an acre. There could be no doubt whatever that with due encouragement cotton might be grown to an unlimited extent in our colonial possessions, not only in Africa but in the East Indies, and he looked forward with confidence to the time when those countries would be capable of furnishing the supply necessary to this country.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE reminded the noble Lord that he had forgotten the rule which was generally followed, that when a question was to be put some notice should be given, in order that a more satisfactory and correct answer might be obtained than could be made under existing circumstances. He would not complain in the present instance, for he could at once assure the noble lord that her Majesty's Government had not neglected this most important question. The real difficulty in the matter was not so much as regarded the growth of cotton, either in a district or a colony, as the amount of labor necessary to that end, and the price of that labor. The noble lord had alluded to the Island of Jamaica, and had stated that it was capable of producing a large quantity of cotton; but he (the Duke of Newcastle) was by no means clear that Jamaica could produce so large a quantity. The noble lord asked him whether the Government was prepared to offer any encouragement for the growth of cotton. Now, if he meant encouragement of a pecuniary description, he would at once say that the Government could not do anything which would be so prejudicial to the interests of the colonies referred to. If the statement of the noble Lord, that cotton which could be grown for £8 could be sold for £15, being nearly 100 per cent. profit, was correct, he thought a great many Jamaica proprietors would be very glad to grow cotton. But he was afraid the statement could not be correct. There was at present an impediment to the introduction of coolie labor into the West India Islands, and Her Majesty's Government desired that the present restrictions, so far as they regarded Kingston should be withdrawn, and with view the matter had been brought under the attention of the Indian Government. If those objections which at present existed were removed they would be able to introduce coolie labor in Jamaica, and try the experiment of the growth of cotton there. [Hear, hear]

After a few words in reply from Lord BROUGHAM, to the effect that he should not approve of encouragement of a pecuniary nature being given to the colonies, or to the cotton-growers, the subject dropped.

John Bull not to be Bullied.

From the London Post,

The most extraordinary item of intelligence which reaches us by the last mail, is the announcement that the Federal Government has notified to foreign Powers, that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign Power which recognizes any Commissioners from the rebel States. If the Federal Government has adopted this course, it has acted most unwisely. The question of recognition of a State enjoying *de facto* independence rests upon considerations which are too well understood and appreciated to be affected by any threat of this description. England, at least, will not be deterred from acting with justice either to North or South when the subject of recognition has to be decided. It is the duty of the two belligerents to diminish as far as possible the pressure of war upon neutral commerce. We do not believe that this object can be gained by having recourse to the barbarous practice of privateering. The Americans, according to their theory, are perfectly justified in employing privateers; but when these vessels are required to enforce the highest belligerent rights—those of blockade and search—the contending parties may eventually find to their cost that they have acted not only in a manner unnecessarily injurious and oppressive to neutral commerce, but one calculated to alienate the sympathies of the people of Europe. At present it seems that the invaluable commerce of this country is to be placed at the absolute mercy of either belligerent. We trust and hope that England may be kept out of the quarrel, but to accomplish this object the British Government must take and maintain a firm and resolute attitude, and adequately protect British commerce from that system of rapine which, since the determination of the Congress, is in reality only piracy under another name. The Federal Government has, at the present time, too much upon its hands to indulge in vain and idle threats. Let it by its power reduce the rebellious States to obedience, before it attempts to dictate a course of policy to foreign Powers—those Powers who hitherto have honestly and studiously abstained from intervening in the contest.

Financial and Commercial, by the Fulton.

There was not much demand for money at the bank, in the open market the rate was 5½ ℘ cent.

About £105,000 in gold was taken to the bank to-day.

The Bank of Belgium have reduced their rate of discount from 4 ℘ cent. to 3.

American Securities were heavy on Monday.

The commercial letters from China are satisfactory, since they indicate a general belief, that even under the disastrous circumstances caused by the movements of the rebel armies there will still be a large business from the opening of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Advices from Calcutta mention, that on April 17 electric telegraphic communication was established between that port and Rangoon.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, May 27.

The English funds have exhibited increased dullness to-day, partly attributable, perhaps, to the threatened possibility of a hostile division on the Budget, on the strength of the Irish struggle for the forfeited Galway subsidy. A reduction in the Wheat market, and a rather large influx of gold to the Bank, seemed to have no effect in improving the tone of business.

There was a fractional decline in Consols from the prices of Saturday.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 28.

The market was extremely heavy, the influence of the discreditable combination against the Government on the Galway mail question having been more than sufficient to counteract the effect of a further influx of gold to the Bank, a large arrival of specie from Mexico, and the favorable reports received from most parts of the country regarding the growing crops. In Consols the only transactions have been at 91⅜@⅝ for money, and 91⅝@¾ for the account.

Loans were in request to-day in the Stock Exchange at 4½@5 ℘ cent.

The last price from Paris was 69f. 15c., showing a decline of ⅛ per cent.

The *Tasmanian* has arrived from the West Indies, with £360,000.

The general tendency in American securities is unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 27 and 28.—The demand for Cotton has been fair, and sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales—6,000 on speculation and export. Prices firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MAY 28.—In the market this morning there was a decline of about 1s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

MAY 28.—In to-day's market WHEAT met with a better demand at Friday's prices, or 1d @2d. ℘ 100 ℔s. under those of this day week. FLOUR continues to meet with a slow sale, although obtainable at a decline of 6d. ℘ bbl. OATS and BARLEY unchanged. BEANS 1s. ℘ quarter lower. INDIAN CORN—A considerable business was done at 31s. ℘ 480 ℔s. for mixed American; 32s.@32s. 6d. for Yellow, and 33s.@34s. for White.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

MAY 28.—SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. American TURPENTINE, 49s. TALLOW quiet at 56s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON, 47s. 9d.

LATEST BY THE FULTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON—The market is steady; sales to-day will probably reach 12 000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29—12½ P. M.

It being Derby Day there is thin attendance at the Corn Market, and scarcely any business: prices nominally the same as Monday. In the Produce Market there was no change to note; operations trifling

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29.

Consols, at the present moment, are a shade better than they opened; 91⅝@91¾ for account, and 91⅝@91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET.

American Shares are flat. Railways are very dull, the absence of business being the principal cause—many members having gone to the Derby. Illinois, 40½@39½; Eries, 20⅛@21⅛; New-York Central, 65@67.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR dull and easier, but quotations unchanged; American, 27s @30s. WHEAT irregular, and partially 1d.@2d. lower; Red, 11s 3d @13s. 9d; White, 12s @14s. CORN declining; Mixed fell to 30s, but recovered, closing at at 30s. 6d.@31s.; Yellow, 31s @31s. 6d.; White, 32s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF quiet and partially slightly lower. PORK quiet, but steady. BACON heavy, and quotations barely maintained. LARD dull at 53s.@54s. TALLOW very dull at 53s.@53s. 6d. for fine North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ROSIN dull at 6s. 6d @6s. 9d for common, and 7s @9s. for medium. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 47s. 6d. POT ASHES dull, at 34. 9d.@35s. 6d; PEARLS dull at 36s. 6d @38s SUGAR heavy, with little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and all quoted descriptions slightly higher; Carolina 24s.@26s. PHILADELPHIA BARK 13s. FISH (OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull, and foreign slightly lower; White American WHEAT, 62s.@66s.; Winter Red, 62s.@64s.; Red Spring, 58s.@60s. FLOUR, 28s. 6d.@32s. 6d. IRON dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and 6d. lower. TEA dull, at 11d @1s for Common Congou. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW slightly declined; sales at 56s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 49s. Rough TURPENTINE nominal, at 13s @14s. LINSEED CAKES dull. LINSEED OIL firm, at 29s. 9d. COD OIL, £37 10s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 4s. 11⅝d.; Dollars nominal; Eagles nominal, at 78s.

Consols closed on Friday at 91¾@91⅞ for Money, and 91⅞@92 for Account.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £172,000.

The Money market was unchanged, as regards rates, but rather more active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of cotton for the week, at 67,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market closed quiet, and plentifully supplied, and except for good staples, prices favored buyers. The sales of to-day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the annexed quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅛d.	Middling Mobile	7 1-6d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.	Fair Uplands	8⅛d.
Fair Mobile	8⅛d.	Middling Uplands	7 11-16d

The stock in port was 1,151,000 bales, of which 960,000 were American.

The Manchester market was unchanged, but there was more doing in some articles.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING'S *Circular* reports all kinds of American Securities slightly declined, under arrivals for sale from America.

They quote U. S. Sixes of 1867–8, 80; do. Fives, of '74, 70; Massachusetts Fives, 92; Maryland Fives, 60; Ohio Sixes, of '76, 75; Virginia Sixes, of '86, 45; Illinois Central Scrip, 39¾ dis.; do. Bonds. 83@85; Erie Shares, 20¾; do. Second Mortgage Bonds, 75 @78.

More about the Maid of the Mist.

From the Rochester Union.

The passage of the *Maid of the Mist* through the Rapids of Niagara, continues to cause considerable talk, and now that the feat has been accomplished, the wonder that it was undertaken does not cease. We hear some further particulars about the matter, which are interesting.

The *Maid* was owned by Mr. BUCHANAN, of Suspension Bridge. He had lost money by running her for two or three seasons past, and resolved to lose no more in that business. He found that she could be sold for $10.000 on Lake Ontario, to be used as a tow boat, having engines of immense power. Mr. ADDINGTON of Buffalo, had a mortgage upon the boat for $1,400, and had public preparation been made to run the boat down the River, the holder of the mortgage would have probably held her for his claim. So the arrangement was made in a sort of private way to run the boat to the Lake. The matter was talked of at the Falls, but no one believed that the undertaking would be made, even at the time the boat fired up, unless it be ROBINSON and his associates.

The Engineer JONES was not a willing voyager. He did not consent to make the trip, and was carried down against his will. This explains why the boat first ran up the river. The engineer supposed that she was going up to try the engine. But ROBINSON thought otherwise, and as soon as he had an opportunity he turned the steamer about and ran for the Rapids. The boat was under Suspension Bridge, and past return when the engineer discovered his situation. He then stood at his post like a man, and helped work her through. The engine was stopped in the Whirlpool, and an observation was made. The steamer was in most danger in the bend of the river, after passing the Whirlpool It was there she lost her chimney. The time in making the trip, including the stop at the Whirlpool, was fifteen minutes

The man who was in the wheel house to assist ROBINSON, did not prove to be of any service, and left the wheel before the boat got through the Whirlpool.

The *Maid* is now at Port Dalhousie undergoing repairs, to adapt her to the business in which she will engage.

SHOT THROUGH CARELESSNESS. — EDWARD WALKER, a sailor, while carelessly loading a pistol, on Saturday evening, shot himself through the thigh. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 12,274 bbls. Flour, 458 bbls. Corn Meal, 160,294 bushels Wheat, 244,063 bushels Corn, 1,958 bushels Rye; 16-500 bushels Oats, 1,471 pkgs Provisions, and 1,030 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, were very light, and prices unchanged.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ ℔. Sales 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four was freely offered to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand was not active. Sales were made of 15,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@	$4 90
Extra State	5 00	@	5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@	4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@	7 50

Southern is heavy and declining. Sales have been made of 750 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40 @$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl Sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat, such as are wanted by the principal shippers, are in lively request at buoyant prices. The reported sales of all kinds, to-day, have been 192 000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 13@1 15; White Western, at $1 36@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 14, the latter being an extreme rate; and White Kentucky, at $1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn is quite plenty, and is cheaper The demand is unusually brisk. The reported sales reach 204 000 bushels, at 39½@45c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do.; 47c @48c. for yellow Northern; 47c @50c., (the latter rate for very choice,) for Western Yellow, and 50c. for do. White, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 68c. ℘ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c. @32½c.; Western at 30½c @32c.; and State at 32½c. @33½c. ℘ bushel. The aggregate quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	185,520	1,008,084	2,996,744	73 013
1861	111 486	3 985 497	2,824,051	99 645
Decrease	74,034	Inc. 2,977 413	Dec. 172,693	Inc. 26 632

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a gain of 521,448 bbls of Flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of June, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	Apri. 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	93,813	185 520	111,486
Wheat, bush	275 314	1,008 084	3,985 497
Corn, bush	441,342	2,996 744	2,824 051
Barley, bush	114 312	73 013	99 645
Oats, bush	1,266 020	1,725,198	838 840
Rye, bush	67 164	38 683	36,538
Beef, bbls	14,184	2,182	100
Pork, bbls	18,816	4,716	2,004
Bacon, ℔s	551 200	402 129	106 900
Butter, ℔s	174 000	48,517	53 800
Lard, ℔s	1,394 040	72 385	46,990
Cheese, ℔s	117.000	48,100	84 393
Wool	26,500	6 300	4 400

HAY—North River continues dull and heavy, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 60c.@75c. for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Continue in slack demand, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, to-day; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 50@$4 75 ℘ 280 ℔s., with a very limited inquiry. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, chiefly at 70c ℘ gallon. Tar has not varied Resin has attracted less attention, including Common at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The market is generally dull, and prices somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 87½@$11 25 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard favors buyers. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues quite dull at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 37@$6 25 for Country Mess ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18; India Mess $29 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 4c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last, 1,050 hhds., including Cuba at 4c.@5c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 50,000 ℔s. at 9c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 16½c ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are somewhat brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6½d.@7½d.; Oats, 10d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ℘ ℔.; Rosin, 2s. 6d @2s. 9d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@6s ℘ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d. Tobacco, 25s. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl; Grain, 8½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel. Beef, 5s. ℘ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d.; and by foreign vessels, Flour 2s. 9d. and Grain 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. @3s. ℘ bbl.; Pork 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℘ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.	Leaves.	For.	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 26

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the Post office this afternoon at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

THE SOUTHERN SPY.—PERSONAL REVELATIONS of Northern traitors, including a New-York clergyman. The volume, just out, in Baltimore Md., will be sent post-paid, into any of the Tory districts of the North, on addressing Box No 1,389, Baltimore Post-office, inclosing 25 cents in specie or stamps

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL P. come home.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLDIER-HEALTH.

By Dr. HALL, Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health."

This work contains many valuable and useful hints to the Volunteer, never before published It is complete on army cookery and hospital diet.

Also, a list of the Forts in the United States, and the duties and pay of officers and privates in the army. One vol., paper, 25 cents sent by mail free of postage. Address H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No 884 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,

Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25 Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

ENFIELD RIFLES.

300 Improved Short English Enfield Rifles, with Swords and scabbards complete, just received and for sale by WM. H. SCOTT & SON, No. 36 Murray-st

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

WANTED—FORTY CAVALRY SWORDS FOR the Reserve Guard of the Washington Gray Troops; samples and price to be sent to the armory, Centre Market, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT G. CORNELL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second hand steamboat (beam) engine,
32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.

Also, five second hand steamboat boilers in good order.

Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS
ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,
And Pure Ventilation very important to Health.

We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.

F. L. HELENBERG & SON, No 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

FARMER'S NOTICE.—A CHANCE TO PROcure a cheap two horse mower, Gale's patent, the best in use, price $100, selling for $75. For particulars, call at the office of the National Agricultural Works, No. 45 Fulton-st., New York City.

TREDWELL & PELL.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY PERSON having a lot or part, which they desire to dispose of on reasonable terms, may find a purchaser by addressing a note, stating the particulars, to J. HASH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

KINDLING WOOD—OAK AND PINE, AT 22 cents for 10 or more boxes.
Address C. COLLINS,
foot of East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY REsponsible party, wishing to invest $10,000 in a mining enterprise of great merit to be developed in London, will please address CAPITAL, Box No. 101 *Times* office stating where an interview can be had. No agent or broker need apply.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership, that for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. This will be clearly shown on application to BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS and PARIS RUFFLED MANTELETS, the latest styles out,
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES IN PROPORTION.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer, on

MONDAY, June 10,

A fresh lot of

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

In entirely new designs.

600 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.

400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.

250 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.

ALSO,

150 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BAREGE ROBES.

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just received a splendid assortment of the above

Desirable Goods,

NEW PARIS DESIGNS,

Which they will offer at retail

On MONDAY, June 10,

And after, at very reasonable prices.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, June 10,

Their entire stock of

LACE MANTLES AND POINTS.

In Chantilly, Pusher and Lama Lace, at 40 per cent. less than the cost of importation.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

361 BUY 361
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,
consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES.
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES.
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
361 HAYT & KARR, 361
No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway. (late Beekman & Co.)
For cash on delivery.
Large and valuable Stock of
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND LACE MANTILLAS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, HOSIERY,
with a full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, &c, &c.
All of which must be sold out as soon as possible.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

AGNES!

The most beautiful TISSUE for FLOUNCED ROBES, just imported. 200 pieces of the EUGENIE COLOR, "dernier mode," THIS DAY, at

LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT DAILEY'S,

French China Covered Dishes, for 60 cents, worth $1 00.
French China High Fruit Baskets, for 65c., worth $1 25.
French China Soup Tureens, for $1 75, worth $3
French China Dinner Plates the doz. $1 50, worth $2 25.
French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen, $1 25, worth $1 75.
French China Tea Plates, the dozen, 90c., worth $1 40.
French China Custard Cups, the doz. $1 10, worth $1 75.
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, for $29, worth $44.
Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $5 80, worth $10.
ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets at one-half the cost of importation.
LIKEWISE,
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 65, worth $3.
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, $1 50, worth $3.
Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 80 worth $3.
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, $4 25, worth $6 50.
Silver plated Cake Baskets, $4 50, worth $7.
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, $15, worth $25.
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $5 50.
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 20, worth $2 50.
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
Large size, handsomely engraved, for $6, worth $12.
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen, $4 50, worth $7.
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen, $4, worth $6.
TOGETHER WITH
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA,
at equally low prices.
BESIDES! BESIDES!
everything in the line of
GAS FIXTURES,
including
Chandeliers for public buildings,
Chandeliers for stores,
Chandeliers for churches,
Chandeliers for private houses.
Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
with the prices attached in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the country must
INCLOSE THE CASH,
with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

BARGAINS! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, 2 yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c. and 10c.
Besides innumerable other goods at astounding low prices.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.

All the kinds published in the city, sold in any quantity, wholesale and retail.

WM. RIDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

GOOD NOOSE FOR TRAITORS.
SEE THE
NEW ENVELOPE,
Manufactured and for sale by
J. W. ORR, No. 75 NASSAU ST., UP STAIRS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT.—We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS A. MILLAR'S, No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Roessells, Tanouer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday, 7th inst., will take place on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

33D-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable gore piece of ground, with the frame house thereon, situate on the south side 33d-st., 476 feet west of 6th-av., being 126 feet 3 inches on the street, and 14 feet 6½ inches on the easterly side. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 114 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel and green velvet plush; Brussels carpets, rosewood etageres, French plate pier glasses, mantle do., bronze and ormolu clock and shades, lace window curtains and cornices, an elegant marble statue by Richards, "Bashfulness," cost $700, was in the Prince of Wales room during his stay at the Fifth-av. Hotel; also, an elegant rosewood piano, 7⅓-octave, selected by Mr. Aptommas for his own use, made by Stodart; Singer's sewing machine, all the chamber furniture, French bedstead, bureaus, wardrobe, mattresses, &c. Also, rich dinner, breakfast and tea sets; rich cut-glass ware together with all the kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on Tuesday at our salesroom.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer—office No. 46 West Washington place.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture, rosewood suites, piano, &c. C. M. LEVY will sell on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without reserve at No. 259 4th-st., all the furniture contained in said house, viz.: rich rosewood suites, in satin brocatel; elegant rosewood piano, Nunns & Clark, makers, a very superior instrument; rich lace curtains mantel and pier glasses marble clocks, etageres rosewood marble-top centre tables, bronzes, China vases velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; extension table, lounge and easy chair rocker; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites; bureau, bedstead, washstand, commode, &c.; hair-mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths, China, knives and forks, refrigerator, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the restaurant of Mr. John Keefe, No. 594 Broadway, the entire contents of said saloon, consisting of rosewood billiard tables, made by Phelan; counters, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut tables, settees, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; beer pump marble slab and brackets bowling alley cushion, ten pins and alleys, iron bedsteads, oyster counters, check do., stools, mattresses, casters silver tea trays, tea and sugar dishes, decanters, vases, mahogany cheval glass, Brussels carpets, mahogany frame looking glasses, oil-cloth, &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant. Also, a large assortment of China, crockery and glassware.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day, at 405 Broadway:

ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—among which is Cupid, by Franchi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF excellent household furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 52 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture, piano forte, drawing-room suites, carpeting, and bedding of every description; also, a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our regular assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, at their store, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st., on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock M., 88 copies De Bow's large Census, 40 small, 500 sheets to small Census, and two De Bow's Wealth and Resources of the United States.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, this day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, table linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 35 Nassau st., several fine saddle, road and match horses, wagons, harness, &c. Catalogues at store.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG PARISian lady, from France, having been employed as governess with one of the first families in the South, and having finished her engagement, desires to find at New-York, or in the vicinity, a new situation. She is a most excellent pianist, and her education is one of the best. Address Mlle. LUCIE DE C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF EUROPEAN education and refined habits, desires to visit Europe in the capacity of tutor, private secretary or traveling companion, positions for which a knowledge of six languages, and experience throughout the Continent, well qualify him Address EUROPE, Box No. 2,723 Post-office, New-York.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a lady of long experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess, or as teacher in a school. She teaches all the English branches, French, Drawing and Painting; can give the best of references. Inquire for ALBANY, at the *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING EXPERIENCE as a teacher, desiring to remain in the vicinity of the City, will teach a portion of the day in a private family in payment for board. Address EGO, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT, WELL-EDUCATED AND experienced German teacher wants to give lessons in German, French and music at low wages. Address Miss A. M., Station D, Bible-house.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ON the City Bank of New York, Nos. 2 to 6, $200 each, drawn to the order of Charles Thienen. These five certificates were mailed March 10, 1861, at Egg Harbor, N. J., in a letter directed to C. Thienen, care of Edward J. King, No. 62 Broadway, New-York which letter never came to hand. as the said certificates are unindorsed, they are of no value to any person except C. Thienen, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the said certificates to C. THIENEN, No. 62 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., TWO NOTES, ONE dated Norwalk, Oct 26, 1854, drawn by Fowler M. Ray, for $2,000; the other dated Bridgeport May 6, 1861, drawn by George W. Raymond, for $2,509 Payment has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid, by returning them to No. 469 2d-av. H. KNAPP.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH INST., BETWEEN Harlem Bridge and 30th-st., a CORNELIAN SEAL, pink and white, unset. The device is two churches and a cross, with a Hebrew inscription. A suitable reward will be given for the same at No. 39 East 16th-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct,

A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the [illegible] PREPARED GLUE, I would [illegible] SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible] of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important movement of troops took place yesterday, from Washington, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, though that is not supposed to be their ultimate destination. From the most reliable indications at hand, it is probable they were ordered to proceed to Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, about thirty miles from Washington, and equidistant between that point and Harper's Ferry, where they will cross over into Virginia, and establish another line of formidable intrenchments similar to those already erected opposite Georgetown, and outside of Alexandria. This is rendered the more probable from the fact that a company of sappers and miners, with a large quantity of intrenching tools, accompanies the command. Simultaneous with this movement up the Maryland bank of the Potomac, it is believed that a portion of the troops now in Virginia will also move up on the Virginia bank, as a large train of baggage wagons yesterday crossed over from Washington. The troops which are known to have moved are from battalions of District of Columbia Volunteers, two Connecticut regiments, the First, New-Hampshire, and the Ninth, New-York.

Maj.-Gen. Banks, having been assigned to the Department of Annapolis, yesterday proceeded to assume the command. His staff has not yet been appointed.

Our accounts from Western Maryland are of the most important character. Gen. Thomas' command, two brigades, the advance of Gen. Patterson's army, has reached Hagerstown, and Gen. Williams' brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments and the Scott Legion, are *en route* for the same point. A deputation of Union men from Frederick reached there yesterday, and asked that troops might be immediately sent to Frederick, where the Maryland Legislature is in session—the members of that body having exhibited such strong secession proclivities as to render such a step necessary. Gen. Patterson, it is understood, will answer the call by sending a brigade to that city. The report which we published yesterday morning, that the rebels had destroyed dam No. 4 on the Potomac, in order to obstruct the crossing of the Federal troops, is confirmed. An attempt was also made to destroy dam No. 5, but the attempt was resisted by the Home Guard of Clear Spring and Williamsport, and at last accounts a conflict was going on there. The dam is situated about fifteen miles from Hagerstown.

The rebels who were routed the other day at Phillippa, from the best accounts which are received, seem to have reassembled at Beverley and at Huttonville, a few miles below. Their reports of the affair at Phillippa are o the most amusing character. They insist that ten thousand abolitionists came down upon them, and that they cut their way through, killing one thousand men. They have admitted, however, the loss of thirty men on their own side. The Federal troops are anxious to march on Huttonville, but whether they will be speedily gratified is not yet known. Brig.-Gen. Morris, the commander of the Virginia Union forces, in promulgating the proclamation of Gen. McClellan, accompanied it with one of his own, declaring the discomfiture of the Secessionists, and calling upon loyal Virginians to come forward to their own defence from the rebels, in which service they would not be called upon to go out of the State. Cavalry and infantry will be received at once, and arms and ammunitions furnished.

From the Virginia fugitives who have fled across the Potomac into Maryland, to escape the persecutions of the rebels, the important fact has been ascertained that all males in that State between the ages of 16 and 60 have been ordered to enroll themselves for immediate service previous to Thursday next.

Our correspondent at Cairo has learned the strength of the rebel forces in West Tennessee, from a gentleman who has recently come from Memphis. His statements agree in the main with those previously received. The whole force is put down at not far from twelve thousand, of which three thousand are at Corinth, five thousand at Union City, three thousand at Randolph, and one thousand at Memphis The principal fortifications are being erected at Randolph, twenty-five miles above Memphis The rebels are mostly well armed, most of the arms having been taken from the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge. The statement that Beauregard was at Memphis proves to have been untrue.

The number of fugitive slaves now inside the Federal lines at Fortress Monroe and vicinity is estimated at six hundred. An attempt was made at first to keep a record of the fugitives, but it was found to be impossible, their numbers increased so rapidly. Twenty-four recently arrived from a single plantation—men, women and children, and with all kinds of baggage. Half the Federal officers now have negro servants. The loss in this way to the Virginians must already form no inconsiderable item.

Members of the Second Michigan Regiment, which arrived in Washington early yesterday morning report that in the neighborhood of Baltimore stones were thrown at them, when several shots were fired at the rioters, at least one of whom was killed. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, denies the truth of the report. It is proper to direct attention to the fact that the Michigan men state that the occurrence took place *near* the city, while the denial states that it did not take place *in* the city. This may explain the discrepancy. It is clear that the time has not yet come when troops in the service of the Federal Government can pass through Baltimore without the necessity of being prepared for indignities.

Gradually we are learning the truth with reference to the losses of the rebels during the bombardment of their batteries at Aquia Creek, and it is pretty evident that they were even more severe than was conjectured by those on board the Federal vessels engaged in the bombardment. A letter has been received in Washington from a lady in Virginia, who witnessed the first day's operations, and she states positively that she knows that fifteen were killed, and she believes fifty, besides a large number wounded. Every means was taken to conceal the truth, even from the friends of the victims, and as often as any casualty occurred, the sufferer was carried to a place of concealment in the woods. The rebels in the batteries numbered about four hundred. There is little doubt that in the subsequent bombardment, in which the *Pawnee* was engaged, the loss of the rebels was proportionately great. In the affair at Fairfax Court-house, also, in which Company B of the Second Dragoons figured so conspicuously, later and reliable accounts render it likely that the rebel loss was even greater than Lieut. Tompkins represented it to be

The United States steam transport *State of Georgia*, Capt. Garvin, arrived at this port yesterday from Old Point Comfort, and brings as passengers 60 men of Col. Bartlett's Naval Brigade, who are in a destitute condition. They were sent home by order of Major-Gen. Butler. About 500 of the Brigade remain at Fortress Monroe, and will be organized into a Coast Guard.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* here, and of the *Arabia* at Halifax, we are placed in possession of European advices to June 2. The news is of interest. The subject of American relations had been reopened in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the submission of the correspondence relative to the blockade; and had elicited from various speakers expressions more or less decided. Lord John Russell spoke in terms of the profoundest regret of the state of things here; but deprecated any intervention. On a subsequent day, the Foreign Secretary introduced testimony to prove that English subjects had in a few instances been ill-treated at the South; but that prompt reparation had been made. From France we learn that additional vessels, to reinforce the Imperial squadron in American seas, were about to sail, bearing a new Flag-officer, who is to visit our principal ports before proceeding to his station. There is no intelligence of especial moment from the Continent. Rumors again circulate that Count Cavour has offered to guarantee to the Pope the possession of the territory now actually protected by the French troops, if those troops be withdrawn. The death of Prince Gortschakoff, the Governor of Poland, is announced from Warsaw.

We give place this morning to one of Mr. Wm. Russell's letters from the South to the London *Times*. Mr. Russell is evidently proceeding rapidly in his schooling, and is impressed with various and profitable ideas, of which he had no preconception. His revelations of Southern hopes, fears, plans and purposes, are of inestimable value to the Northern reader, who is so much at a loss to ascertain the real state of Southern sentiment. It is questionable whether his disclosures will be equally palatable at the South.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the old Hermitage Hall case, involving the question of title to the premises, corner of Houston and Allen streets, was yesterday argued on appeal, and decision reserved. It the Surrogate's Court, the will of Thomas Ennis was admitted to probate. The will leaves a large residuary estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Blankman Will Case was continued.

The Stock Market yesterday was active for the Border State Stocks, at Saturday's reduced prices. Government Stock steady. The Railways were also generally steady; New-York Central, 71⅞@72 ℔ cent. Exchange on London, 105½@106 ℔ cent. The Bank return shows a reduction of $781,000 in Loans, $665,000 in Specie, and $2,540,000 in deposits.

The receipts of Breadstuffs were large, especially of Wheat and Corn; prices generally favored buyers. The demand was mainly from shippers. Cotton and Provisions were inactive Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Molasses, Resin, Hops, Metals, Hay, Hides, Fish and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. Sugars were in fair request. Tallow was actively sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker, but rates were unsettled

The Operations in Virginia.

The plan of the campaign which is to extinguish the rebellion is wisely kept by the Government from common knowledge. We can only calculate the events that are to follow from those before us. There is reason to believe that Virginia is to be at once purged of the insurgent army, and that in due time Tennessee will be occupied and New-Orleans eventually captured. From such general indications we may infer details. It is clearly not the policy and not the purpose to leave any considerable body of the rebels in the rear of our army. Wherever they are posted they must be dislodged, before the line of operations is carried further southward. For this reason, and not because the post of Harper's Ferry is of strategic importance, it has been thought indispensable to beat the rebels from that position, and to make secure the western communications along the valley of the Potomac. It has also doubtless occurred to our military authorities that the safety of Washington depends very largely upon the strength of our force along the line of that river. Of the real force at the service of the insurgent leaders, it is probable that the Government knows as little as the public. In the moderated language of their later manifestos, they apparently abandon the thought of seizing the Federal Capital; but this language may have been dictated by the policy of slackening the haste with which the defences of Washington are strengthened; and of diverting attention from the real point of attack. Let us bear in mind that all our knowledge of the numbers and plans of the rebels are obtained from those unreliable and contradictory witnesses, "gentlemen just from the seat of war," who pour their reports into the ear of confiding correspondents. Practically we know nothing of their programme; and we shall have made inadequate preparation to encounter it, if precaution against all possible variations are neglected. The breadth of the Potomac, the possession of the bridges by an imposing national force, and the impossibility of effecting a passage against opposition so formidable, must prevent a direct assault; but the feasibility of turning the flank of the Washington army by crossing at a higher point with a powerful body of troops, cutting off direct communication with the North, and surrounding the Capital by a rapid *coup de main*, has no doubt been entertained at Richmond, and we do not know that it has been relinquished. Doubts upon this subject have most probably suggested the movement of troops now in course of execution towards Leesburgh, Point of Rocks, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, with a view to guarding against a surprise of this damaging character.

The indications are that Harper's Ferry will be captured by the force under Gen. Patterson, without the coöperation of the troops now beyond the Alleghanies. No sensible estimate of the enemy's strength rates it higher than 9,000 men. These may be as demoralized, malcontent, and unprepared, as visitors represent them; but we may assume them to be in as perfect condition as the troops we send to the attack, and yet the superiority of numbers in a spot of such difficult topography, must decide the question. The Pennsylvania force approaches 15,000 men, with a proportionate accompaniment of artillery. As it is quite impossible that the rebels can effectually resist this strength, they will have the triple alternative of surrendering, dispersing, or retreating.

The Western army will, in all probability, pass the Alleghanies into the Valley of Virginia, perhaps in time to cut off the retreat of Gen. Johnston's force. Their more important business will be either to turn the flank of the army at Manassas Gap junction by advancing through the Gap itself, or by turning southward upon Staunton, threaten Richmond on the West, as Gen. Butler is threatening it from the East. The latter movement, if practicable, would appear to be most effectual. The rebel advance force in the neighborhood of Washington would so be constrained to fall back to the main body, which is understood to be at or near the State capital, and one of those bloodless victories in which Gen. Scott is said to glory, would be won. At Staunton, however, the enemy has concentrated a reserve of unknown numbers, but composed entirely of new levies, assembled by Gov. Letcher's proclamation. Whether this force would be a serious obstruction to the army which measured strength with the same class of troops at Phillippa, would depend upon data which we do not at present possess.

A careful survey of the ground seems to show that if Gen Scott's estimate of the enemy's strength be trustworthy, they are already in our power. The work of purifying Virginia must, in fact, be effected in another month. The policy of avoiding a direct encounter, while by a repetition of successful demonstrations, the rebels are compelled to fall back again and again, or be surrounded and cut off, can have but one result, and that a victory all the more splendid, because purchased with something beside human lives.

One Reason Why Secession is Inadmissible.

Mr. Archer Gurney, an amiable Englishman, with the characteristic national ignorance of our affairs, sends from Paris an appeal to the people of the North. In another column we transmit it to its address. The writer has no doubt of his thorough mastery of the situation in all its bearings. He regards the South as a "free people," who desire to exercise the right of self-government; a right which the North exerts its undeniable superiority of strength to withhold. In doggedly insisting upon this position, we are displaying a Pharaonic obstinacy, which must visit upon us plagues, following in the train of civil war, worse than those poured upon the Egyptians. To show that we do not misapprehend Mr. Gurney, it is sufficient to say that he holds the Union between the Northern and Southern States to be equivalent to that between England and Ireland, only that Ireland is satisfied with her English relations, and is not likely to secede.

It will be difficult to convey to such minds as this the real character of the controversy. To say that the people of the United States are a nation, by common consent at the outset of our career indivisible; that this is no partnership of States, but a commonwealth of individuals; that to surrender to force the prerogatives of a Government thus founded upon agreement and convention, is to surrender not merely so much territory and population, but all that power and faculty of self-preservation, without which Government ceases to exist; all this may be admitted; but the reply is, "You are standing upon the letter of an obsolete Constitution. The questions you are disputing admit of no settlement. Your two sections can never live together in harmony. Avoid the evils of endless quarrel, and the horrors of civil war, which must be but their beginning, by letting these rebels go. You will remain a greater and more powerful people."

The only needful rejoinder is a denial that the adoption of the proposed alteration would have any of the results anticipated. It would simply be to convert a civil into an international war. The issues to be settled with the seceding States, within the Union, would be multiplied infinitely by separation, and could never be peaceably adjusted. They would have still to be determined by force. The partition of territories, the division of the National debt, the reimbursement of losses flung upon the Government and the northern people; the rendition of fugitives; the protection of citizens of one Republic temporarily in the other; these, and a hundred other issues, would spring into life with the act of separation, and would have no arbiter to decide them but the sword; whereas the existing difficulties, (when the delusions spread over the Southern mind by the conspirators whom we pursue to punish, have been cleared away), will find easy settlement in the obvious terms of the Constitution. We enter upon this war, which we mean to make a short one, plainly justified by the law which gave us a national existence; because any other course would involve a conflict of far larger proportions, in which right would be less clearly on our side, and our enemy possessed of infinitely greater capacity for mischief. It is a misdirected humanity which, with whatever eloquence, exhorts us to avoid this contest, when to do so is to invite another, the evil effects of which must be incalculable and interminable.

Mr. Gurney's Irish simile would be improved by transportation to the other side of the channel. Let us assume that—misled by conspirators, acting upon a wild fanaticism—a majority of the people in the northern and western counties of England should assert their independence of the Crown, and set up a Republic—that Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, with their iron, their slate, their coal, their factories, their seaports, should participate in the act of secession, on the ground that the tariff, or taxation, or the ten-hour law, or the factory act, were unendurable, and that the denial of universal suffrage left them without redress. Would Mr. Gurney listen patiently to our philanthropic appeals to let them go? Would Lord John Russell regard it as a courteous or friendly proceeding in our Government to hasten at the first tidings to recognize the insurgent counties as belligerents, with license to whiten the sea with their privateers, and to bring the opulent Indiaman, or the West India treasure ship, into our ports for condemnation? In short, would not all Englishmen be justly indignant at any language or act by which we should imply entire equality between the cause of the crown and that of the rebels?

Europe and the Right of Privateering.

Whatever the laws of nations, which had their origin in the barbarity of medieval Europe, may have established on the subject, the fact is palpable that privateering is but another name for piracy. If the privilege of preying upon the commerce of the enemy were confined to the citizens or subjects of the belligerents, there would be a semblance of reason and justice in the practice of granting letters-of-marque and reprisal. But the indiscriminate distribution of these letters to the lawless and reckless rovers of the sea, without regard to nationality, and to professional pirates, strips the practice of all claim to toleration, and fully authorizes any nation, Christian or heathen, in the forum of conscience, to treat it as piracy, and to hang those who engage in it without the ceremony of a civil trial.

The great Powers of Europe have already agreed formally to the abolition of privateering. They asked the acquiescence of the United States Government in the arrangement, and were refused by the very traitors, while having the control of the Government, who are now in open rebellion against it. It is not improbable that Davis and his fellow-conspirators, who controlled Pierce's Administration, may have anticipated the very contingency which has happened, and have refused assent to the proposed abolition of privateering from a sense of the uses to which it could be put. They had no commerce to suffer from the inroads of privateers, and were on this account in a situation to consider the matter calmly, and to profit by a resort to the practice, in the event of a rupture with the Federal Government. At any rate, whatever their motives, it was they, and not any honest representatives of American nationality, who refused to sanction the abolition of privateering. This fact is well known to the Powers of Europe, and they cannot now refuse to receive the United States into the alliance for the suppression of the piratical practice, without gross inconsistency, and a confession before the world that their desire to see the United States injured and its Government overthrown, is stronger than their solicitude for the suppression of a barbarous mode of warfare.

These Powers cannot present a show of reason for withholding their assent to the ratification of the new regulation. It was entered into at a time when no war impended between commercial nations, and was intended to liberalize and Christianize international law, for all time to come. The refusal of the United States Government at the time to sanction it would be a source of regret to sincere friends of the proposition, and the prompt announcement of a change of policy, consequent upon a change of rulers, would be hailed with delight by a Government honestly and sincerely anxious to see it become a cardinal maxim in the law of nations.

The Temper of the Northern Masses.

Among the few pleasant things which the hour presents for our contemplation, is the perfect confidence which pervades the popular mind in the ability of the Government to vindicate its authority and perpetuate itself. That confidence is not confined to any particular Department, nor any particular individual connected with the affairs of the State. When the note of war was sounded, all parties sprang to arms. Democrats, Republicans and "Union men" found themselves standing side by side, with their faces towards the enemy, without pausing to inquire how they became thus suddenly united, or what had become of their past political enmities. They stood together not only as against the common foe, but in support of an Administration constitutionally elected, and that was exerting its energies to maintain the integrity of the Union. They did not look over the record to see who voted for, or who against it. All they demanded to know was that it was exerting itself earnestly to meet, as it should be met, the impending crisis; and being satisfied of this, they sustained it in the generous spirit which true patriotism inspires. There are, of course, a few political organs, with whom the supremacy of party is of higher consideration than the preservation of the Constitution, who are delving among the embers of party prejudices, and endeavoring to fan them into life, but their voice is disregarded and their course rebuked by the contempt into which they have fallen.

The confidence of which we speak, not only pervades all hearts in the loyal States, but its faith reaches every branch of the public service. Confidence in the financial ability and credit of the Government—confidence in the numerical strength of the armies—confidence in the ability and patriotism of the officers, and the courage and conduct of the soldiers—confidence in the civil administration—confidence in the Banks, in the patriotism of the masses, and, above all, in the ultimate vindication of the Constitution and the salvation of the Union. Thus, the people of the loyal States stand in a solid phalanx, and their solidarity is secured by a patient and enduring patriotism. They do not count certainly upon a sudden termination of the war; they do not hope to triumph in every battle, or be victorious in every skirmish; they are prepared for occasional reverses, but they have an abiding faith in the ability of the loyal forces to march to the Gulf at last, unless treason shall render that march unnecessary by laying down its arms.

There is another gratifying phase observable in the popular mind in the loyal States. While fully determined to fight this conflict out to the bitter end, there is little of those inveterate hates which usually sadden the course and intensify the evils of civil war. There is no revengeful feeling which looks to the shedding of unnecessary blood. The rebel leaders are execrated as bold, bad men; ambitious adventurers, who would be guilty of the gigantic crime of involving the country in sanguinary strife and of overthrowing the best Government in the world, from no higher motive than their own personal aggrandizement; but the people of the revolted States are still regarded as brethren, bound to us by the ties of a common origin, a common ancestry, and a thousand memories clustering around the history of the past. Deluded and betrayed into the wickedness and the folly of revolt they certainly are, and being so, they must be fought against and their revolt quelled, but they are our brethren still. The idea of subjugating the people of the South, of humiliating, or reducing them to the condition of a conquered people, or their States to that of conquered provinces, has never entered the heart of a loyal man. Their place in the Union, as equal, independent States, is reserved for them, with every right pertaining to every other State fully guaranteed to them, with their institutions, customs and laws intact, and every privilege belonging to their original position undisturbed. What is asked of them is to cease fighting for the overthrow of the Union; the destruction of a Constitution the wisest and best in the world—a Constitution which their fathers as well as ours assisted in framing, and which was established through their influence as well as ours. Thus much is insisted upon, and to obtain it war will be waged by the loyal States against them, so long as the flag of secession shall wave where the Stars and Stripes should be. The loyal people will insist upon it, if a thousand battles shall be the sequence of their resolve, and long years of privation and suffering be necessary to its accomplishment. The very kindness which mingles with their determination gives them strength, and contributes to the certainty that they will not be disappointed. It adds the consciousness of right in the manner of discharging a patriotic duty, to the imperative obligations of that duty itself, leaving with every blow struck against treason the consolation that, however fatal it may be to those whom they would gladly regard as their friends, it is not guided by malice or nerved by hate.

The Confederate Mail in Trouble.—The Confederate mail service is not performed to the satisfaction of the Vicksburg *Whig*. Confederate nature being as unregenerate as human nature in general, the Editor growls. "The mails between Vicksburg and Shreveport (he says) are badly managed;" and he asks; "Is there any reason why the mail to Monroe, with a daily train of passengers, should not be carried daily?" Certainly not, unless it may be a trifling difficulty of a lack of funds to pay for the service. And then there is a great deal of botheration owing to the stage leaving Monroe immediately after the arrival of the cars, by which the people beyond that important geographical centre are kept without intellectual provender, except that which is twenty-four hours past maturity. Postmaster-General Reagan will have to give his attention to this matter.

Breech-Loading Cannon.

The superiority of breach-loading cannon is practically acknowledged by the numerous and costly efforts made to produce them. The Armstrong gun, with all those breech-loading imperfections that require as many machinists as artillerists to serve it, is adhered to as *the* gun of England; and Whitworth, Clay, and men of that stamp, representing not only the highest mechanical experience and facilities, but unlimited means for experiment, are straining every resource to produce practicable breech-loaders. The obvious features of this system are, the protection of breech-loading gunners within shot-proof batteries on gun-boats, etc., and the greater simplicity and cheapness of the projectile, which is compressed rather than expanded into the grooves by the explosion; in addition to which we may safely grant that high military and engineering authorities would not thus persistently adhere to it if its advantages were not manifold and decided. Yet, however excellent the principle may be of putting the charge in at the breech of a gun, there have been serious practical objections, wholly of a mechanical character, the formidable cause of them all being the expansion of the metal by the heat of repeated explosions. To load at the breech, a hole of some sort, large enough to take in the charge, must be opened from without to the bore or chamber, and closed again before firing, by some arrangement tight and strong enough to resist the whole force of the explosion, and yet moveable with such facility that it can be instantly opened by hand, to put in the succeeding charge. This stopper, whether it be a wedge, a plug, or a cap, must have a perfect joint with the barrel of the gun, for the gas formed by the explosion will leak, or rather blow, with great velocity out of an aperture immeasurably small, not only wasting so much of its mechanical effect, but gradually cutting away the metal itself, and enlarging its vent in geometrical ratio. Any leakage soon destroys the apparatus. The stopper must, therefore, not only fit, surface to surface, but it must be held in contact with a resistance sufficient to hold an expansive power of 5,000 feet per second, and then it must be easily detachable, or the arm will still be useless. It would appear to be difficult enough to produce such an apparatus out of materials which, when once formed, would retain their shape and size. But when we consider that all metals expand differently in degree by heat, and that the same part may expand more and differently in one place than in another, it is evident that a loose joint may soon become immovable, or a very tight joint hopelessly loose and leaky, depending on which part of the apparatus is most exposed to heat. Even railway bars laid end to end and touching continuously, expand so much as to throw themselves from the sleepers, by the heat of the sun, while the temperature of the gases resulting from the ignition of gunpowder, is some 4,300°. It is therefore impracticable to place a revolving or movable chamber, or any stopper of large dimensions, and subject to this heat, within or between any solid parts not so exposed; and yet, whatever does stop the hole where the charge was put in, must be as strongly and rigidly connected to the barrel, as the molecules of the barrel are connected by cohesion, in order to resist the explosion and prevent leakage. To this end, the plan generally adopted, is to fasten the stopper by a screw of sufficient strength and dimensions, by which the expansion of the parts may be adjusted. In the Armstrong gun, the bore extends entirely through the breech. Into this bore, from the top, outside, a mortice is made to receive a wedge which is inserted behind the charge after the latter is put in. The wedge thus resists, or rather, transfers to the rear of the breech, the force of the explosion; and to keep it tightly against the chamber in which the explosion occurs, it is forced up from the rear by a screw passing into the bore in the breech, and is thus always held in contact, whatever may be the expansion of the parts by heat. To put in a new charge the screw is withdrawn so much that the wedge can be lifted out. In practice, however, the wedge cannot be kept tightly enough in place to prevent the leakage of gas, without it is jammed into such close contact that it cannot be unscrewed again with the necessary facility. Again, the expansion of metals by heat may be irregular; one part of the stopper may be tight while the rest is not in contact. For instance, Clay's gun has a large excentric, hollow breech, into which an immense plug is screwed from the rear. In this screw-plug is a continuation of the bore of the gun, through which the charge is put into the chamber from the rear. The plug is then screwed in a half turn further, so that the hole in it, through which the charge was put in, is moved away from the bore of the gun, and the solid flat end of the plug jammed tightly over the end of the bore. This goes very smoothly for a time; but since the parts of the plug and of the breech where the explosion occurs, get quite hot, while the rest is cool, only the top section of the chamber is covered by the plug, and the screw works hard after firing a few rounds. The same thing would occur with a Colt's revolver of cannon dimensions, as any one may imagine. It is evident that no mechanical adjustment can remedy the grand defect. Some new principle must be struck out.

This principle has already been perfected in the rifle-musket, by Mr. W. M. Storm, of this City. Some three years since, a test of this, among other breech-loading muskets, was made at West Point, and was so satisfactory that, in spite of much favoritism, alluded to at the time in these columns, the right was purchased by Government to alter two thousand Harper's Ferry muskets, on Mr. Storm's plan. A few were made as patterns, but the traitor Floyd, probably fearing to leave the machinery and the art behind, let the matter drop. Mr. Storm has, within the past year, disposed of his English patents to a large and wealthy company there. His plans are obviously excellent, and are approved by the first mechanical and military authorities. Without referring to their various details, we may mention the leading feature, with special reference to its application to cannon. Instead of attempting to fit the stopper tightly enough to resist the force and passage of the gas, he causes the explosion itself to hold the stopper in place. The bore of the gun passes entirely through it. To the breech, a movable end, containing a short bore or chamber, is attached by a hinge. This end piece is first turned around so as to lie alongside the barrel, when the charge is slipped into it; then it is shut over the end of the barrel, so as to form a continuation of it, its chamber then being the bottom or rear of the bore, in which the charge is exploded. Where it opens to the bore of the gun, this chamber is larger than the bore, and contains a short steel tube or lining, which can slip end-wise, and which, when shut up and ready to fire, projects out of the chamber, and just enters the conical end of the bore of the gun. This inner tube, then, forms the front end of the chamber in which the powder is exploded; and when the explosion occurs, it is driven violently for the hundreth or the thousandth of an inch, or whatever space there may be between it and the rear end of the gun, and is held firmly against the gun by the expanding gas itself, until the pressure is relieved by the exit of the projectile, when it may be withdrawn with perfect ease. Thus the joint is, and must be tight. Suppose now, that the barrel and the chamber expand, there is ample room for them to do so, but this movable tube is always held in place by the explosion, no matter what position and shape the other parts may have assumed. And, since no power was applied by hand to resist the force of the powder and to close the joint, while none is required to overcome any tight fits caused by expansion, the breech is at all times easily opened—the great practical difficulty is overcome. It is unnecessary to refer to the other details of the arm; they may be arranged to meet all circumstances, when this one is perfected. We would earnestly invite the attention of the Government and of our volunteer artillery companies to this subject. Rifled cannon are the grand, overwhelming enginery of modern warfare, and a single improvement in range or quickness may turn the tide of battle.

The Refugees from the South.

It would seem scarcely possible that in this age and country, and especially under institutions guaranteeing the largest liberty to the citizens, that a system of oppression and wrong, such as now prevails in the Southern States, could exist. If there were no constitutional restraints, no laws limiting the exercise of power, humanity itself would almost anywhere else on the face of the earth be a sufficient guarantee against the atrocities which have come to be the everyday occurrences of Southern life. There are now in the Free States hundreds of families and thousands of individuals driven out of the Slave States, banished from their homes without even the remotest forms of a trial, their property destroyed and themselves impoverished by the terrorism not only winked at, but sustained and applauded by the public authorities. We are informed that there are now in Washington and the neighborhood of that city, hundreds of persons who have been forced to flee from their homes, on account of some real or fancied opinions entertained by them in favor of the Union. Some of these are women, whose property has been plundered, leaving them penniless, whose sons have been seized and imprisoned, or forced to join the rebel army, to save their own lives. Some are wives, whose husbands have been suspected of opposition to the treason of secession, and been arrested, and themselves, with their children, compelled to escape for safety from the State. Some are daughters, banished, hunted out of the "Old Dominion," on account of the real or imaginary attachment of their fathers to the flag of their country, and some are sisters, whose brothers have offended against the majesty of secession. All these have been driven into banishment and destitution by the mob-spirit, guided, set on, and sustained by heartless demagogues in official place.

Such is the warfare waged even in Virginia, the most enlightened and liberal of the revolting States—a warfare that spares neither sex nor condition. The helplessness of age, the weakness of woman, the feebleness of childhood, can claim no exemption, secure neither pity nor protection from its remorseless cruelty, and yet the men engaged in it claim to be Christians, living under the full blaze of Christian civilization, recognizing the ordinary obligations of Christian duty, and, above all, pretend to be fighting for liberty!

It is difficult to conceive, the motive of this outrage upon humanity, unless it be the mere wantonness of cruelty; nor can we comprehend the dastardly spirit of a people who, whatever their opinions may be on the subject of secession, can tolerate, much less be parties to its atrocity. We do know that, in any Free State, however treason against the Government might be punished, any attempt to establish a reign of terror, approaching this in barbarism, would be struck down and trampled out at once. A despotism that seeks its victims among the helpless, and punishes age and women on account of their opinions, would be crushed by men of all parties and all shades of opinion, as they would crush some venomous and loathsome reptile. There are men among us whose sympathies are on the side of secession, who speak and write in its favor, who are against the efforts of the Government to protect itself, who would see with pleasure the Constitution overthrown and the Union shivered, but so long as they confine themselves to the mere expression of opinion they are unmolested; and above all, their wives and daughters, their sisters and mothers, are safe, and their property and homes as secure as if they were in the center of Georgia. Against these loyalty wages no warfare, and their appeals for protection, were such appeals necessary, from insult or outrage, would be answered by the whole power of the Government, and the instant aid of every loyal arm.

There is scarcely a parellel to this atrocity in the history of civilized nations. Even the darkest days of the French revolution did not in all respects come up, or rather down, to the standard of Virginia demoralization. The atrocities of that cruel era were the work of the dregs, of the *sans culotte*, of the great cities, who, in all their hideous immorality and ignorance, suddenly attained power. They were cruel from education and habit, and driven into rebellion by a heartless and licentious despotism, against which they rose with the pent-up vengeance of ages of wrong rankling in their bosoms. Not so with Virginia. This system of persecution is not the retribution meted out to hereditary wrong. It is not the offspring of ignorance, nor the result of a brutal and educated depravity. It is the work of boasted chivalry, of educated people, claiming for themselves a high standard of refinement, a high degree Christian civilization; and professing, moreover, a love for freedom in all the broad significance of the term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Board of Aldermen and Councilmen—The Mode of Publishing its Proceedings to be Investigated.—At a meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution to appoint a special Committee of Three, who should be empowered to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of investigating the present mode of publishing the proceedings of the Board, was adopted over the Mayor's veto. The special order, relating to the majority and minority reports on the communication of the Comptroller, on the subject of making additional appropriations for the present year, was taken up and discussed at some length. The minority report was defeated, and the report of the majority laid over. The Board then adjourned till Thursday evening.

Desecrating the Sabbath.—George A. Rutger, keeper of a beer garden at the corner of Jay and Greenwich streets, was arrested on Sunday, with about twenty of the *habitués* of his establishment, who were found by the Fifth Ward Police in flagrant violation of the law. The place has been a pest to the neighborhood for a long time, and on Sunday a large and not very orderly crowd was standing around the doors listening to the strains of a band attached to the concern. All the prisoners were taken before Justice Osborn, who discharged the guests with an admonition to sin no more in that way, and held Rutger in bail to answer.

Suicide of a Young Woman by Drowning.—On Sunday morning, a young woman, probably 20 years of age, drowned herself at the foot of Morton-street, North River. The watchman on the steamer *Philadelphia* heard the splash caused by her jumping into the water, and immediately threw her a rope, but she refused to clutch it or make the least effort for her salvation. Her body was soon recovered. Deceased was dressed in a black velvet waist, calico skirt, kid shoes and white stockings. Her hair was black and her features comely. Her identity has not yet been established.

Pedestrianism at Fashion Course.—A ten-mile race, for a purse of $500, took place yesterday between four runners at the above-named race-course. Their names are Albert S. Smith and Lewis Bennett, Seneca Indians, Charles Mower and Geo. White, Englishmen. After a well contested race, it resulted in White being proclaimed the winner, having run the distance in 38½ seconds less than an hour. Next week a five-mile race will take place on the same course; the following week a one mile race will come off, in which a great many fast runners will contend.

A Patriotic and Praiseworthy Object.—Rev. F. C. Ewer, late of San Francisco, Cal., is announced to deliver a lecture, on Wednesday evening, in the Lecture Room of St. Ann's church, for Deaf Mutes, on 18th-street, near 5th-avenue. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of material to be made into clothing for the destitute soldiers by the deaf mutes. The object is an eminently worthy one, and the room should, by all means, be crowded for the evening named.

A Desperado.—August Destoy, an impulsive Frenchman, living at No. 5 Duane-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon with one of his neighbors named Caleb Kirby, and drew a loaded pistol, threatening to blow out his opponent's brains. The bystanders interposed, however, before the wicked design was accomplished, and Destoy having been arrested was committed for trial by Justice Osborn.

A Boy Drowned at Central Park.—On Sunday afternoon, William Mealy, a lad ten years of age, was drowned, while bathing in a trench at the Central Park, which had been made for the Croton water pipes. The water in the trench was five feet deep. The body was taken out, and removed to the house of the mother of deceased, in Eighty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue.

Central Park.—The Central Park was thronged with visitors yesterday. The trees and flowers were beautiful and much enjoyed. There are about a thousand men in employ at the Park, and it is the intention of the Commissioners of the Park to continue the work through the season if the money is obtained with which to pay the men.

Fatal Accident to a Ferrymaster.—On the 29th ult., Mr. Abram Merritt, a ferrymaster at James-slip, was fatally injured by the falling of a heavy beam upon him. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday. He was a native of Long Island, 50 years of age. Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case.

Suicide of a German.—The man who hung himself, on Sunday morning, to a post at Pier No. 12, North River, has been identified as Esmund Kunth, a sailor, who has of late been much addicted to intemperance. He was about 50 years of age. Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case.

Found in the Water.—The body of a man was found, yesterday, in the dock, foot of Burling-slip. Deceased was about 40 years of age, had sandy hair and whiskers, and wore gray-mixed pants, and muslin shirt, with fancy bosom. Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case.

Suffocated in a Vault.—Joseph Meyer, a night-scavenger, was suffocated, on Sunday night, by the noxious gases in a vault, which he was cleaning, at No. 75 Ann-street. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body.

An Hostler Killed.—An unruly horse caused the death, yesterday, of an Irishman named Edward Dwyer, at the stable rear of No. 146 Avenue A. Deceased resided at No. 245 East Twelfth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Long Island Railroad—Another Summer Train to Greenport.—The President of the Long Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the many who seek the shores of Long Island during the Summer and Fall, for health and recreation, has decided to run the train which leaves James-slip at 3:30 P. M., through to Greenport on Saturdays, during the present month. After the 1st of July the same train will be run through to Greenport every day. This arrangement will prove of great convenience to those doing business in the City, who have their families residing on the Island. To those doing business in New-York, the change of the terminus of the road, from South Brooklyn to Hunter's Point, is of great advantage in point of time. Travelers from the lower and central part of the City, who go by James-slip Ferry, gain half an hour; and those in the upper part, who go by the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, gain an hour.

Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. Vetoes were submitted by Mayor Kalbfleisch of resolutions contracting for a house for Hose No. 8, E. D., at $850; a house for Engine No. 5, E. D., at $2,800; and a house for Hose No. 7, E. D., at $2,664. Almost the entire time was devoted to a debate on the question of furnishing supplies to the Brooklyn troops at the seat of war.

The Case of the Maryland Merryman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "W. L. M.," by assuming my initials, has directed the conjectures of many of our people towards me as the author of his note relative to Mr. John Merryman. May I deny, through your columns, the authorship of that note? I do not know that I ever saw Mr Merryman in my life. I know very little of him, and absolutely nothing of his connection with the events which have led to his arrest. My opinions are of little consequence to the public, but I am unwilling to be misunderstood, as I must be by those who may imagine me to be your correspondent "W. L. M." I have no sympathy with the political sentiments which it is evident that gentleman entertains. As to the legal question involved in Mr. Merryman's application for relief, if I may be allowed still further to explain myself, I have supposed that the right to suspend the powers of the Federal Courts, exercised through the writ of *habeas corpus*, to be vested in Congress alone, but that, under circumstances very easily to be imagined, it might be the duty of an Executive officer, whether civil or military, to disobey such writ, and when the Courts themselves might feel that they had been wisely and properly disobeyed. Very respectfully your obd't serv't,

W. L. MARSHALL.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Hymn-Books for the Army.

American Sunday School Union,
Philadelphia, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has this moment been called to an article under date of June 5, 1861, signed Matthew Hale Smith, Chaplain, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. S., in which this expression occurs, referring to the want of hymn-books for the soldiers, and that those published by our Society are the best adapted. He says:

"I have written to the head quarters of the Union, in Philadelphia, but the institution have deigned no reply."

I can only say, no such communication has been received from the gentleman.

This want for soldiers we can meet only as funds are given for the specific purpose. We have received several applications, and as far as we have been able to raise the money, have promptly responded. In *no case*, so far as my knowledge extends, have parties applying had reason to complain of the discourtesy mentioned by Rev. Mr. Smith.

You will oblige us by giving as prominent a place in your paper as the article alluded to.

Very respectfully,
M. A. WURTS, Secretary of Missions.

A Telegraphic Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph occurred in your correspondence from Washington, to-day, in reference to the scarcity of food, &c., in South Carolina, to which permit me to refer. The information purports to come from "a *clergyman long resident* in Beaufort, S. C., *now in Washington*." As a clergyman, and a resident of Beaufort, I can state, from personal knowledge, that food is most abundant, the crops exceedingly promising, and the people unanimous in their determination to defend the position which the State has taken.

R. J. WILSON.

International Hotel, June 10, 1861.

Amusements.

Stuyvesant Institute.—Mr. George Christy commenced a Summer season of entertainments at this cosy little hall last evening, and succeeded in attracting an excellent audience, both in point of numbers and quality. The company includes some of the best known names in the world of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, and is sufficient, in the fullest sense of the word, for the interpretation of the various departments of Mr. Christy's admirable performance. Those who would be touched with a simple melody, or moved to mirth by an exuberance of fun, should patronize Mr. Christy.

Hope Chapel.—Gen. Tom Thumb is performing twice a day—afternoon and evening—at Hope Chapel. Mr. Gustavus Geary, tenor, and his daughter Mina, soprano, assist at the entertainment. On Thursday evening, Miss Mina Geary takes a benefit, when Master Willie Barresmore Pope, the accomplished young pianist, will appear, as also several other artists of acknowledged merit. Miss Geary deserves, and no doubt will have, a bumper.

New-Jersey.

Arrest of Burglars.—Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, Officer Kilgauley, of Jersey City, while on his beat in Prospect-street, met two suspicious men, and their answers to his questions being unsatisfactory, he seized one of the men when the other ran away. An alarm rap was given when Officers Jordan, Snow and Nugent gave chase for several blocks, when one of the officers coming in close proximity, the fugitive faced about and drawing a large carving-knife, threatened the life of any one that should molest him. Three or four pistol shots, rather too close to be pleasant, made the fellow succumb, and the prisoners were taken to the lock-up. During the forenoon, Mr. R. C. Burbank, of No. 16 Seaview-place, Hoboken, appeared before Recorder Mortondale, and identified the property, consisting of knives, a silver cake basket, clothing, &c. The prisoners, who gave their names as Charles Mack and Andrew Smith, were committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.

Special Term.—Nos. 73, 74, 75 on demurrer. Nos. 181, 195, 266, 318, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 362, 182, 229, 234.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 610, 875, 728, 736½, 743, 756, 764, 788, 800, 804, 815, 820, 832, 834, 839, 775, 597, 365, 411.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 1817, 1893, 7, 1611, 1871, 1877, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1712, 1530, 1058, 1680, 1724, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 373, 2991½, 1075, 901, 1322, 1323, 509, 1260, 1309, 1191, 891, 859, 1316, 912, 2980. *Part II.*—Nos. 1349, 1206, 1264, 1292, 1348, 557, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1358, 1359, 1360½, 1361, 713.

Virginians Charged with Misrepresentation—Action upon a Policy of Insurance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

W. Labach et al. vs. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover a loss under a policy of insurance issued by the defendants to C. A. Sieg & Co., for $2,500, on a frame dwelling-house, detached from other buildings, on James River, in Henrico County, Va. The house, as appears, was at the time occupied by mill workmen. The policy was issued in August, 1858, and the building was destroyed by fire in December, 1858.

The defence is that the description of the property was not correctly given when the insurance was effected, and that the house was neither detached from other buildings, nor a dwelling-house, but a part of a mill. The case is still on. Evidence was introduced by plaintiffs tending to show that the mill was long closed before the insurance was effected.

J. Larocque for plaintiffs; G. W. Gould for defendants.

Title Under Referee's Deed—Is it Absolute?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff and White.

Thomas Reilly vs. Charles G. Cornell et al.—This is what has become known as the Hermitage Hall litigation. The action is brought against Alderman Cornell and others. The plaintiff claimed to be the owner of the fee of the premises at the corner of Houston and Allen streets, in this City, called Hermitage Hall. The building was used by him as a public house, and cost him, as he alleges, $15,000. Of this sum, $7,500 were raised by mortgage upon the property to the Broadway Savings Institution, and $3,500 by five mortgages to Mary Ann Dodin, and four other persons, who had been tenants in common of the premises.

Mary Ann Dodin commenced foreclosure proceedings under her mortgage, and made the other four mortgages parties. Under these proceedings, the premises were sold by Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., as referee, on the 18th of February, 1859, and bid off by George Shea, Esq., one of the attorneys in the foreclosure case, at the price of $4,000, for the benefit of the mortgagees. Prior to the sale, Reilly had procured two or three postponements of the day of sale, to enable him to raise the means to pay off the amount of the five mortgages and costs. Reilly understood that Mr. Shea had agreed to bid off the property, and to allow Reilly to pay the amount due, and have the premises transferred to John Doyle, who represented Reilly in the negotiation, for Reilly's benefit. Mr. Shea's understanding was that no such prior agreement existed, but that the agreement for a reconveyance was made after the sale. Reilly being anxious to save his property, enlisted the services of William H. Van Cott and others, in negotiating terms of payment and in raising a loan of money for that purpose.

The amount exacted by Mr. Shea was $5,400 [illegible] as Patrick Corrigan claimed $200 for services [illegible] claimed to have rendered in attempting to raise a loan for Mr. Reilly, or, as he claims, for expenses in negotiating a contract with Mr. Shea, the whole amount to be raised was $5,600. Mr. Reilly applied to his political and personal friend, Charles G. Cornell, one of the defendants, to loan him the money to enable him to get back his property. Cornell agreed to raise half of the sum required, and Frederick Johnson, another defendant, the residue.

As security for the loan, Cornell and Johnson were to take a deed from the referee.

Pursuant to this arrangement, Cornell and Johnson advanced the sum of $5,600, and took an assignment from Mr. Shea of his bid on the 22d day of March, 1859. On the same day Cornell and Johnson took a deed from the referee in the usual form in such cases.

At the expiration of six months Reilly paid to the agent and attorney of Cornell and Johnson the interest due upon the loan of $5,600, and also a bonus of $250, for which a receipt was taken. At the expiration of three months afterwards another instalment of interest was paid upon such loan. But as the receipt expressed rent instead of interest, Reilly for the first time had his suspicions aroused that Cornell and Johnson intended to exercise some advantage over him.

Cornell conveyed to his father-in-law, James D. McMan[illegible], his interest in the premises, by deed, dated Dec. 14, 1859.

And being one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, he procured the passage through the Board of Aldermen of a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease the premises for the use of the Fourth Judicial District Court at a sum not to exceed $1,500 per year.

Soon afterwards Reilly tendered to the defendants the amount of the loan, and brought this action to perpetually enjoin the defendants from asserting ownership under the title derived from the referee, and to charge such title as a mortgage interest only, or for such other relief as the plaintiff is entitled to have.

The action was tried at a Special Term of this Court in November, 1860, when a judgment was awarded the defendants, and the complaint was dismissed. And from the judgment thereon entered, this appeal is taken.

The question to be determined by this appeal is, whether the Referee's deed is to be considered sufficient to give an absolute title to the defendants, or purchasers taking it, or whether it is merely a mortgage, and subject to the equity of redemption. Case argued, and decision reserved.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendants.

Appeal in the Potatoe Case—The Assignability of Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

John R. Sears vs. Joseph Conover.—This case has been twice before reported in the Times. The action was brought to recover for the alleged breach of a contract in the sale of potatoes. The defendant is a farmer in Monmouth County, N. J., the plaintiff the assignee of one Stephen B. Conover, a produce dealer in Washington Market. It appears from the facts of the case, that in April, 1857, the defendant and S. B. Conover entered into a contract by which the defendant agreed to deliver to the said S. B. Conover, all the peach blow potatoes he could raise that season, which were to be delivered in good merchantable order, at $1 50 per barrel. In October, 1857, the plaintiff purchased the contract of S. B. Conover, and claims to be entitled to all the rights under and by virtue of the same. This transfer of contract the defendant refused to acknowledge or recognize, and the plaintiff claims to have been damnified thereby to the extent of $1,000. The case was tried before Judge Allen, in May, 1859, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff of $500. From this the defendant now brings an appeal, on the ground that the contract was not a contract of bargain and sale, but for mutual acts resting upon an agreement for the future conduct of the parties, in which the parties relied upon the personal responsibility of each other, and that the title to the potatoes was passed under the contract.

That such a contract is not assignable without the assent of both parties to it before a violation of its terms. Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Dean for appellant; G. R. & T. D. Pelton, for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the People, Theodore Williams pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was fined $25.

Samuel Merrit, the person who shot a Secessionist, a short time since, during a political argument, next moved, through his counsel, that he be admitted to bail. The Court took the papers and reserved his decision.

George Spencer, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was discharged upon his own recognizance, the District-Attorney not deeming him of sufficient mental calibre to be responsible for his acts.

Harry Burgett, *alias* Frenchy, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and went to State Prison for three years.

Patrick McGrogran was next tried for picking the pocket of a man by the name of Polan, while drinking with him. The amount stolen was $55. The jury, after a long absence, were unable to agree.

Solomon Miller was next tried for felonious assault upon Orrin Wendell with a knife. Both parties were black, a color which also prevailed extensively among the witnesses. The prisoner was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years.

James Johnson pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for three years.

Jerome Stevens was next tried for larceny of a gold watch. The prisoner was acquitted.

George Dommie, indicted for misdemeanor, violating the lottery laws, pleaded guilty, and was fined $25.

John Kehoe pleaded guilty of larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Magdalena and Philip Wolf then pleaded guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and were remanded for sentence.

Caspar Stumpf pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Surrogate's Court.

BENEFICE TO AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The will of Thomas Ennis was now admitted to probate. The testator leaves a large residuary estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and makes the Irish Society executor of his will.

A number of other wills were admitted, containing nothing of public interest.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The following are the first fifty causes on the Calendar for the June Term, 1861, of the Court of Appeals to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, June 11, 1861:

Preferred Causes, Class No. 1.—The Seneca Nation of Indians, appts. *vs.* Harris L. Knight, res.; the Seneca Nation of Indians, res., *vs.* Philomus Pattison, appt.; the People, &c., res. *vs.* Alphonzo Cross, appt., the People, &c., plffs. in error, *vs.* William Mulligan, def. in error; the People, &c., plffs. in error, *vs.* Charles D. Morrisette, def. in error.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 2.—James Buell, appt., *vs.* Duncan McGregor *et al.*, res.; Duncan McGregor, appt., *vs.* James Buell and anr., res.; Mary Van Der Werker, and anr., *vs.* James Buell and anr., res.; Talman Orser, and ors., res., *vs.* Maria Orser ex'x and appt.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 3.—Erastus Corning, appt. *vs.* S. Sherwood Day *et al.*, ex's, res.; Robert Johnson, adm'r &c. res., *vs.* Jacob H. Jenkins, appt.; Albert Dolittle, adm'r, res., *vs.* Peter Nayler, appt.; Naomi Dibble and anr., appt., *vs.* the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co., res.; Edwin Pancost, ex'r &c., appt. *vs.* Gideon Hawley and ors., res.; Elizabeth Mackey, adm'r, appt., *vs.* the N. Y. Central R. R. Co., res.; John Lorimer Graham, appt., *vs.* S. Sherwood Day *et al.* ex'r. res.; Martin Sipperly, adm'r, res., *vs.* J. Baneus and ors., appts.; James Hartley, ex res., *vs.* Henry Harrison and anr., appt.; Sarah Forsyth and James R. Jessup, adm'r &c., *vs.* John F. Rathbone, res.; Chester Harris, ex'r, res., *vs.* Levi Ely and anr., appts.; William Clauncy, appt., *vs.* Lemuel Arnold and anr., ex'x, res.; Hiram Sackett, appt., *vs.* Horatio Shumway and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class 4.—The Canastota Bank, res., *vs.* John W. Sims *et al.*, appts.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Elmore P. Ross, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res., *vs.* the Town of Sterling, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res., *vs.* the Town of Genoa, appt.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Genoa, appt.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* David Akin, Supervisor, &c., *et al.*, appts.; Benjamin Gould, res., *vs.* the Town of Venice, appt.; Jonah N. Strain, res., *vs.* the Town of Venice, appt.; Joseph Fulton *et al.*, appts., *vs.* Robert Deniston, Compt., &c., res.

General Calendar.—Goade, Requa and ors. appts., *vs.* Nathaniel B. Holmes, res.; Wm. T. Seymour, rec'r, res., *vs.* Benj. Wilson and anr., appts.; Stephen Clark, res., *vs.* the Mayor, Alderman, &c., N. Y., appts.; Benj. Chamberlain, appt., *vs.* Wm. P. Ayles and anr., res.; Wm. C. Boardman and anr., *vs.* David A. Sayre, res.; Wm. Stoddard, res., *vs.* Charles N. Hart, appt.; Geo. M. Sherman, appt., *vs.* Geo. Elder and ors., res.; John J. Kelly, res., *vs.* Samuel McCormick, impd. &c., appt.; Geo. H. Williams and ors., res., *vs.* James H. Carrington, appt.; Maria A. A. Bonati, res., *vs.* Chas. Welch, appt.; Warner Smith, res., *vs.* Richard A. Varrick, appt.; the Po'keepsie & Salt Point Plank Road Co., res., *vs.* Elihu Griffin, appt.; Chester M. Foster and ors., res., *vs.* Dennis Julien, appt.; Thos. B. Coddington, res., *vs.* the Washington Ins. Co., appt.; Robert Souter, Jr., appt., *vs.* Leander R. Hapgood and ors., res.; Nathan Randall and anr., *vs.* David King and ors., appts.; Lewis Fatman, res., *vs.* the Buffalo & State Line R. R. Co., appts.; Geo. Griswold and anr. res., *vs.* Jno. R. Tatem, *et al.*, appts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	83⅛	100	Pacific M. S. Co	60⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83⅜	50	do	61
2,000	do	83⅜	50	do ...s10	61⅛
6,000	do	83⅜	50	do ...s5	61⅛
5,000	N. Y. St 6s, '62	100	100	Hudson River R	32
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	78	300	Harlem R Pref	23⅛
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	37⅛	50	M.S.&N.I.Guar Sk	23⅛
6,000	do	37⅛	950	N. Y. Central R	71⅞
10,000	do ...s10	37	100	do ...stwk	71⅞
10,000	do ...s10	36¾	300	do ...s10	71⅞
12,000	do	37	13	do	72
5,000	Vir. State 6s ...s3	42	300	do	72
20,000	do ...s30	40	100	do ...bnwk	71⅞
3,000	do ...s30	40⅛	50	do ...b3	72
5,000	do ...c	42¼	50	do ...s4	72
1,000	do ...c	42¼	300	do ...stw	72
1,000	do ...c	42¼	100	Harlem Railroad	10¼
3,000	do. trans	40	50	do ...b30	10¼
2,000	Ga 6s, pay. in Ga.	53½	5	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
8,000	N. C. State 6s	51	200	do ...stw	63
4,000	Mo State 6s ...c	38⅛	100	do	63⅛
5,000	do	38⅛	50	do ...s30	63⅛
5,000	do	38⅛	150	do ...c30	62
15,000	do ...b30	38⅛	350	do	63⅛
50,000	do	38	50	Gal. & Chic. R ...stw	56⅞
10,000	do	37⅞	50	do ...b30	57
9,000	Louisiana St 6s	55	120	do	57
1,000	Brookl'n C.W. Ln.	102	50	do ...stwk	57
3,500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	102	100	Clev. & Tol. R	21⅛
1,000	E. R. C. Bonds '83	52	50	do	21⅛
1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds	78⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R ...s30	33
10	Am. Exchange Bk	75	50	do	33⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '61, cou.	83⅛	20	Park Bank	80
26,000	do	83⅛	80	Pacific M. S. Co	62
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	85⅛	50	do ...bnwk	63
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90	10	do	62⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	37⅛	50	Erie Railroad	21⅛
12,000	Virginia State 6s	42⅛	250	N. Y. Cen. R	71⅞
3,000	do	42⅛	100	do ...bnw	71⅞
10,000	do ...s3	42	100	do ...stwk	71⅞
12,000	do ...s3	41⅜	100	do ...s5	71⅞
6,000	Lou. State 6s	55	70	Hud. River R. R	32
12,000	Mo State 6s	38	50	Harlem R, Pref	23⅛
15,000	do	37⅛	50	do ...b15	23⅛
25,000	do	37⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. S ...s30	62
3,000	do ...s10	37⅛	100	Galena & ChicagoR	57⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	89	5	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	33
1,000	D.,L.&W.R.1stM	95			

Monday, June 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 8, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 1:

Decrease in Loans	$781,106
Decrease in Specie	665,377
Increase in Circulation	279,227
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,540,699

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 9, 1860.	June 8, 1861.	June 1, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	125,431,963	117,509,075	118,290,181
Specie	23,785,581	36,837,025	37,503,402
Circulation	8,999,948	8,963,007	8,683,780
Gross Deposits	103,386,091	103,567,695	106,672,000
Exchanged	22,776,108	15,910,935	16,474,541
Undrawn	80,609,963	87,656,760	90,197,459
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,620,622	10,753,606	11,486,789

The line of Loans and Discounts on the present Bank return reflects the extreme dullness of the Money market. With all the aid of the recent Government negotiations the movement continues to decrease, and with thirteen millions more Specie than this time last year, the Banks hold under discount eight millions less paper, including the Treasury paper and Government Stock recently taken from the Department at Washington. The last Specie average was a declining one, and the present return, consequently, shows $665,000 less than June 1, but on a rising average; the amount actually held to-day being about $38,000,000. The heaviest change is on the line of Net Deposits, which has fallen below eighty-eight millions. The circulation, as usual in the first week of each month, is temporarily higher. The market for Money, to-day, is without alteration in rates. Some recent sales of Exchange on England were made for the 30@60 day paper of the Bankers who bought it, and this has been passed at Bank at 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum. The terms for Exchange to-day are nominally steady at 105½@106 ⅌ cent. for Bankers, and 103½@105 Merchant bills. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, this morning delivered $231,029 in specie, as follows:

Bank of America	$100,000	H. Hennequin & Co.	$20,000
W. Schall	40,000	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	40,000
W. Tyson	10,775	Harbeck & Co	3,000
J. H. Brewer & Co.	2,699	De Rham & Co	184
Nesmith & Sons	11,421	J. Hoxie	750
Tappan & Starbuck	2,200		
Total			$231,029

The financial news by this arrival is not important. The Bank of England and the out door lenders of Money had fewer applicants, and the rates were 5½@6 ⅌ cent., the outside figure being the Bank rule. The English weather was better for the growing crops, and Grain is quoted easier in price; while the French accounts come rather stiffer again.

At the reduced figures of Saturday there was a demand on the Stock Exchange to-day for the Border State Stocks, resulting in a considerable business in Tennessees at about 37½; Missouris at 38@37½, and in Virginias at 42½@42 ⅌ cent. The price of Government Stock was fairly supported under some moderate purchases for investment. There is no speculative business observable in the Stock either way. The Railway Shares were comparatively steady throughout the day; the fluctuations amounting to only ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on the cash sales. Galena and Illinois Central improved, and Chicago and Rock Island was partially higher. The transactions in New-York Central looked firm at one time at 72 ⅌ cent., but at the Second Board sales were made at 71⅞ ⅌ cent. and the price closed 71⅞@¾. There was a decided recovery of 4 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail Stock, and the bidding for Panama was firm at 105@106 ⅌ cent., without bringing out the Stock.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending June 8.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	25,250	142,242
Penn. Coal Co	24,831	139,683
Total tons	50,081	281,925

For corresponding periods last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	21,106	110,946
Penn. Coal Co	28,772	116,436
Total tons	49,878	227,382

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the first week in June, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	25,873	122,553	521,708	300
1861	32,326	958,228	763,908	4,525
	Inc. 6,453	Inc. 835,675	Dec. 242,200	Inc. 4,225

The statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for May is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	12,947 09	for	$193,767 80
Acres interest fund lands sold	1,245 30	for	10,572 35
Acres free lands sold	1,447 50	for	23,501 05
Total sales during the month of May, 1861	15,639 89	for	$227,841 20
To which add town lot sales			2,800 08
Total of all			$230,641 28
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	55,528 07	for	$859,257 90
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273 46	for	16,147,983 91
Total	1,315,801 53	for	$17,007,241 81

Total cash receipts in May, 1861	$54,789 81
Total receipts since 1st January, 1861	290,255 00
Total cash and bonds received to May 31, 1861	4,485,653 02

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$82,366 30
Receipts from freights	116,181 45
Receipts from mails	6,958 34
Receipts from rent of road	5,833 33
Receipts from other sources	1,060 24
Total receipts in month of May, 1860	$211,799 65
Total receipts in month of May, 1861	219,889 83
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861	1,247,738 83
Total receipts in corresponding period of '60	984,824 42

Original land grant, 2,595,000 acres. Railway, 706 miles of main track, and 93 miles of sidings—116 engines—2,456 cars. Funded debt, $15,559,240.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Traffic	$1,976,578 73	$2,114,448 98	$2,721,590 94
Wkg. expenses	1,419,954 80	1,489,579 52	1,693,403 30
Totals	$556,623 72	$624,869 46	$1,028,187 64

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for the month of May, were as follows:

1860	$94,131 37
1861	88,801 29
Decrease	$5,330 08

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, Tuesday Evening, May 28.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874	69 @ 71	
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent	45 @ 50	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. ...do... 1875	83 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40½ @ 39½ d.	39¼d.
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s. con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	81 @ 83	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c. con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ⅌ c., '67	92 @ 94	92½
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌ c., '83, assent.	75 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	48 @ 52	
Do. shares, assented	20½ @ 21½	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	38 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	June 8.	June 1.	June 8.	June 1.
Bk. of New-York	4,611,628	4,639,116	1,648,726	1,644,451
Manhattan Co.	4,989,581	5,137,723	1,832,952	1,974,918
Merchants' Bank	4,836,167	4,946,481	1,542,404	1,251,042
Mechanics' Bank	3,680,505	3,620,963	1,215,351	1,281,212
Union Bank	2,096,295	2,193,055	640,640	667,885
Bank of America	6,267,941	6,150,845	3,106,360	3,247,447
Phenix Bank	3,286,467	3,330,384	1,169,082	1,165,015
City Bank	2,012,787	1,900,555	1,124,859	1,328,680
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,604,844	1,623,166	231,654	199,511
Fulton Bank	1,322,429	1,235,373	587,257	744,164
Chemical Bank	2,254,143	2,241,040	2,289,755	2,206,811
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,780,674	1,844,363	344,467	273,096
National Bank	1,982,997	1,981,315	462,041	468,885
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,529,604	1,562,236	311,892	294,700
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	815,585	828,272	317,108	342,165
Greenwich Bank	588,240	565,213	268,513	303,608
Leather Man. Bk.	1,703,042	1,652,369	509,706	642,817
SeventhWardBk.	971,546	958,296	513,191	569,032
Bk. St. New-York	3,717,391	3,647,037	857,457	1,225,391
Am. Exchange Bk	7,129,197	7,115,721	1,426,164	1,666,652
Bk. of Commerce	12,316,249	12,608,254	3,290,184	3,218,019
Broadway Bank	3,075,053	2,801,093	896,731	893,755
Ocean Bank	1,805,134	1,752,583	400,266	414,295
Mercantile Bank	2,264,196	2,313,618	814,559	737,366
Pacific Bank	910,555	955,494	377,186	381,283
Bank of Republic	3,048,351	3,233,899	1,779,471	1,594,550
Chatham Bank	667,312	682,664	165,981	135,419
People's Bank	671,482	649,551	137,659	138,680
Bank of N. Am.	1,679,340	1,711,077	286,905	284,824
Hanover Bank	1,485,249	1,466,506	261,250	261,220
Irving Bank	745,566	736,758	182,315	146,669
Metropolitan Bk.	6,593,875	6,764,221	1,487,623	1,292,018
Citizens' Bank	781,792	766,396	196,274	182,475
Nassau Bank	1,525,328	1,525,679	571,240	586,208
Market Bank	1,493,541	1,518,817	359,654	335,309
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,019,581	1,024,091	234,064	166,089
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,240,165	2,283,117	320,534	380,375
Corn Exch. Bank	1,705,150	1,691,340	346,619	330,608
Continental Bank	2,675,024	2,685,687	586,839	895,107
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	958,637	945,838	188,746	208,128
Oriental Bank	506,863	512,608	105,933	102,203
Marine Bank	671,901	674,660	147,819	187,519
Atlantic Bank	498,206	497,015	58,568	71,633
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,160,496	2,228,010	462,121	377,119
Park Bank	4,505,219	4,605,453	1,878,684	1,733,910
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	836,514	852,985	231,782	246,510
Grocers' Bank	496,979	503,101	102,042	93,052
North River Bk.	523,984	545,295	105,699	98,298
East River Bank	323,595	330,366	79,096	73,248
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	726,887	725,943	185,289	156,910
N.Y. Dry DockCo.	383,829	384,515	65,032	65,025
N.Y. Exch. Bank	308,083	309,992	21,047	23,295
Bull's Head Bank	433,876	451,974	80,841	66,305
N. Y. County Bk.	286,990	289,105	120,393	131,807
Total	117,509,075	118,290,181	36,837,025	37,502,402
	Decrease......$781,106		Decrease......$665,377	

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	June 8.	June 1.	June 8.	June 1.
Bk. of New-York	414,875	396,390	3,554,545	3,597,315
Manhattan Co.	336,537	356,423	4,322,755	4,551,476
Merchants' Bank	198,536	187,499	3,384,647	3,166,517
Mechanics' Bank	298,008	282,515	2,857,147	2,952,785
Union Bank	205,983	202,194	2,019,185	2,061,632
Bk. of America	129,866	122,217	6,627,608	6,745,956
Phenix Bank	136,201	127,160	2,544,167	2,685,632
City Bank	......	......	1,976,695	2,117,102
Tradesmen's Bk.	262,490	263,208	746,150	726,845
Fulton Bank	214,602	215,014	1,288,319	1,344,254
Chemical Bank	425,685	401,077	4,112,107	4,037,494
Merch. Exch. Bk.	121,168	120,007	883,437	870,029
National Bank	145,557	138,385	1,190,611	1,169,493
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	241,510	233,461	1,101,500	1,094,975
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,779	160,177	819,005	797,783
Greenwich Bank	154,671	153,499	515,696	523,974
Leather Man. Bk.	317,389	308,770	1,134,618	1,209,556
SeventhWardBk.	197,288	190,498	709,473	763,178
Bk. St. New-York	257,568	258,655	2,426,216	2,371,225
Am. ExchangeBk.	192,854	173,260	4,461,550	4,778,314
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,736,050	6,982,467
Broadway Bank	282,078	293,077	2,875,268	2,940,339
Ocean Bank	92,643	90,078	1,208,773	1,198,895
Mercantile Bank	25,886	25,619	1,927,469	1,929,043
Pacific Bank	153,761	148,872	876,191	940,976
Bk. of Republic	224,299	213,623	2,593,125	2,802,457
Chatham Bank	98,685	94,126	413,187	408,896
People's Bank	96,739	95,589	486,034	477,106
Bank of N. Am.	89,989	94,983	950,687	991,466
Hanover Bank	97,188	93,381	683,538	658,523
Irving Bank	134,732	128,110	513,419	500,991
Metropolitan Bk.	241,614	216,832	4,247,111	4,311,685
Citizens' Bank	154,219	153,734	649,671	637,140
Nassau Bank	137,608	137,610	1,113,245	1,168,020
Market Bank	208,552	201,407	973,094	979,800
St. Nicholas Bank	83,751	80,712	629,694	637,500
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	274,285	225,635	1,207,652	1,357,777
Corn Exch. Bank	140,080	132,760	965,383	1,191,737
Continental Bank	175,797	174,566	1,234,703	1,567,233
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	256,479	247,998	668,438	779,680
Oriental Bank	100,746	100,574	385,796	376,394
Marine Bank	142,713	139,853	478,090	503,384
Atlantic Bank	92,970	92,701	200,229	203,943
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	195,007	190,080	1,286,968	1,339,637
Park Bank	207,284	195,064	4,454,342	4,445,428
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	84,342	82,315	657,753	685,826
Grocers' Bank	52,180	54,688	321,691	324,996
North RiverBank	72,197	69,441	332,934	337,650
East River Bank	90,355	90,071	250,026	238,866
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	129,233	117,665	467,848	450,145
N.Y. Dry DockCo.	135,187	134,496	160,608	161,758
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	78,401	82,507	243,533	244,821
Bull's Head Bank	129,831	121,495	417,385	414,887
N. Y. County Bk.	69,014	68,405	271,363	263,679
Total	8,963,007	8,683,780	87,656,760	90,197,459
	Increase......$279,227		Decrease...$2,540,699	

The Latest News by the Arabia.

Halifax, Monday, June 10.

The *Arabia* sailed at 4 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow evening. She has 150 passengers, but no specie.

[A report from our Liverpool agent says she has £82,500 in specie.]

The steamship *North America*, from Quebec, put into Queenstown on the 1st with her screw damaged.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

Count Cavour's health had improved.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, on Saturday, were 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs dull.

Provisions quiet.

Consols closed, on Saturday evening, at 91⅞@92 for money, and 92@92⅛ for account.

Havre Market—Cotton, *tres ordinaire*, 110f.; *bas* 104f. Sales of the week 9,000 bales. Market closed steady and unchanged. Stock, 323,000 bales.

The New Mexican Mail.

Independence, Mo., Sunday, June 9.

The New Mexican mail and Canon City Express arrived here this morning, three days ahead of schedule time, with dates from Santa Fé of the 26th ult., and Canon City to the 1st inst.

Business in Santa Fé was extremely dull. At Canon City business of all kinds was brisk.

Much gold dust was being received from the California gulch.

Col. G. B. Crittenden, son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, Major G. Longstreet, of South Carolina, Paymaster Lieut. H. C. McNeil, of Texas, and several other officers of the United States Army had resigned, and left for the States *via* Texas.

An express had arrived at Fort Wise with a requisition for three companies of soldiers, two to be stationed at Fort Kearney and one at Wyandotte, Kansas.

Long Branch.—It will be seen by an advertisement, in another column, that the Ocean House, at Shrewsbury, Long Branch, is now open for summer boarders. It is universally known as one of the pleasantest resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A great opportunity now offered for buying elegant Spring carpetings; English medallion velvet, 6¼ wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, window shades, table and piano covers, matting, oil-cloths, at greatly reduced prices; the largest stock in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. Buyers are particularly invited to examine the stock at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Hemorrhoids or Piles.—Whether internal or external, dumb or bleeding, and no matter how long they may have existed, are safely and completely cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Directions with every box.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Their Destiny Foreshadowed.—Accounts from the South represent Jeff Davis as suffering from "low spirits." This shows that an unsuccessful villain is the most wretched being in nature, while a popular and successful hatter like the famous KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., is universally honored and respected. KNOX'S HATS are superior to all others in texture, finish, and genteel appearance. KNOX has on hand, also, a large assortment of SOFT HATS and SUMMER HATS of every description, at low prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Truss, Hard Rubber, waterproof, used in the bath, cleanly, indestructible, and protects the spermatic cord from injury. Office for the radical treatment of rupture, varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Molenaor—Middleton.—On Friday, June 7, M. M. Molenaor, of Huntsville, Ala., to Miss Louisa J. Middleton, daughter of Benjamin P. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Reynolds.—In this City, on Sunday, June 9, Mr. Lewis Reynolds, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191 and Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 332 Grand-st., between Ludlow and Orchard sts., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Reynolds.—On Sunday, June 9, Maria Louisa Reynolds, age 11 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her uncle, William B. Reynolds, corner of 86th st. and 1st av., Yorkville.

A dear and tender memory,
To thy name shall linger long;
We shall miss thy little footstep,
Thy gush of happy song.
But we know that Heaven hath won thee,
God marked thee for his own;
And to his white robed angels
Thy spirit now hath flown.

Amerman.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 9, Anna D., only daughter of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 188 East Warren-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

Stevenson.—In Hoboken, on Monday morning, June 10, John Stevenson, aged 62 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J.

Geer.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a short illness, Elizabeth, wife of Nathan D. Geer, in the 58th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at her late residence, No. 192 West 29th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Foye.—In East New York, on Sunday, June 9, of congestion of the brain, Michael Eyre Foye, Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Howard House, East New-York. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Waring.—On Monday morning, June 10, at his residence on Throgg's Neck, William Waring, in the 83d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting House, at Westchester, on Fourth Day afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Stages for Westchester leave Third-av. Railroad Dépot, Harlem, at 3 o'clock.

Powell.—In Newburgh, on Sunday June 9, 1861, Mrs. Catharine Rider Powell, wife of the late Thomas A. Powell, aged 68 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 11, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Colden-st., Newburgh.

Ayres.—In Stamford, on Thursday, June 6, Mary Elizabeth, wife of E. Frank Ayres, in the 26th year of her age.

Sherwood.—In Weston, Conn., on Wednesday, June 5, 1861, Lois, relict of Timothy Sherwood, late of Wilton, Conn., aged 76 years.

☞ Albion, N. Y., papers please copy.

Dunton.—In Paris, France, on Thursday, May 16, Edward T. Dunton, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains having arrived, will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 325—June 10, 1861.
29, 70, 54, 13, 11, 31, 51, 47, 58, 16, 21, 4, 28, 37, 8.
Kentucky, Class 326—June 10, 1861.
6, 42, 14, 62, 13, 75, 41, 20, 53, 52, 64, 12, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE
CAUSES
OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,
By
J. Lothrop Motley,
Author of the "Dutch Republic," "History of the New Netherlands" &c.
Price 5 cents. $3 per 100.
Sent free by mail on receipt of five cents
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFfering my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEARN THE DRILL.

The Doubleday Guard, a company organized for the purpose of being instructed in military drill, meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, in the 3d-av. railroad depot. Persons wishing to receive instructions at the hands of an experienced drill officer, at a merely nominal expense, are invited to join with us. A. W. KENNEDY, Captain.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MEDICAL BUREAU OF THE U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT:

Head-quarters First California Regiment,
Camp Yates, S. I., June 6, 1861.

Messrs. Radway & Co., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.:

Forty men in my company (Company I, Ithaca Volunteers) on the 6th day of June, 1861, were seized with severe attacks of diarrhœa and dysentery, and other complaints of the bowels, and were rendered incapacitated for duty. I distributed among them Radway's Ready Relief, and requested each man to take it in accordance with the directions. Its remedial effects were immediate, and the majority of my men reported sick and unable to perform duty in the morning, were present and performed their duty in the afternoon. I consider the addition of Radway's Ready Relief to the medical stores of our regiment to be of the greatest importance to our troops.

JOHN WHITLOCK,
Captain Co. I, Ithaca Volunteers, Cal. Reg.

TO THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF SOCIETY OF THE EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—At a meeting of Company D, Anderson Zouaves, held at Camp Lafayette on Monday, June 10, 1861, it was unanimously resolved that we tender to the ladies of the Union Relief Committee our sincere thanks for one hundred shirts furnished our Company, and our best wishes for the future happiness of every one engaged in their manufacture.

DAVID J. NEVIN, Captain.

CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Ward who are disposed to coöperate with the Ellsworth Association of Albany, in raising a regiment in honor of the late Col. Ellsworth, are requested to meet at No. 435 4th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. CURTIS NOYES,
JOHN McKEON,
A. V. STOUT,
A. W. GRISWOLD,
A. M. COFFIN.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD BEG TO ACKNOWLEDGE, with their thanks, the receipt of 200 Red Flannel Shirts and 100 pairs Drawers, generously obtained for them by Mrs. M. Simons, Mrs. W. E. Rider and Mrs. D. Whiting, assisted by other patriotic ladies of the Sixteenth Ward. C. B. NORTON, Paymaster Garibaldi Guard.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—COL. CHAS. H. INNES.—All members of this regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty at the Head-quarters, 49th-st., North River, at once, for muster into the service of the United States, when they will receive their pay and uniforms. Fifty recruits wanted.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOK-BUYERS, ATTENTION!
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
CLOSE OF THE
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS
AT NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Book-buyers wishing to avail themselves of the present unprecedented opportunity to procure good books at an average of
LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
Are invited to avail themselves of the present occasion to add to their libraries, as the sale at the present list prices will
POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THE 19TH INST.
The Books are all in good order and warranted perfect. Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

A THRILLING WAR STORY.
THE FIRE ZOUAVES.
A thrilling story of the death of
COLONEL ELLSWORTH,
is published entire in this week's
AMERICAN UNION,
JUST ISSUED.
Every admirer of the
GALLANT ZOUAVES
Should have a copy sure.
Sold by all News Dealers.
H. DEXTER & CO., and ROSS & TOUSEY,
Wholesale Agents.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, who for a long time has lived at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, as chambermaid and waitress; desires a similar situation, as the family with whom she now is, is about removing from the city. She can be seen at No. 150 Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or would do the housework of a private family. No objections to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 278 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as children's maid and seamstress; is capable of doing general household work; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to travel in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 7th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen, or address for two days, No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as laundress; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 65 St. Marks-place, 8th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or taking care of children; best of City reference given from her last place; to be seen for two days, at No. 292 Hicks, corner of Pacific st., in the store, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter; would take care of children and travel with a lady; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for 2 days at No. 28 Barrow-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting; she is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. She may be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 44 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, GENERAL WORKERS, &c.—Situations are wanted for 200 servants, at moderate wages, in City or country. Some of all domestic stations. This is the best-selected lot of servants in this City. They are nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging, and have good references. SELECT AGENCY, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of an invalid lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would be willing to do housework in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged. Call at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing if required, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 76 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go in the country. Is leaving on account of the family going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's. Good City references. Call at No. 3 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to either City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing, or travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson st., Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A competent girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give best of City reference; lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and perfectly trustworthy young woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in above capacity; will assist in washing; wages moderate to a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker, and will assist with the washing if required; has no objections to go to the country for the summer, and can obtain the best of City reference from her last place. Please apply at No. 61 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman, a situation as first class cook. Has lived in some of the best families in England, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook in a private family; can do all kinds of plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference for five years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th st., near 3d av. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN a private family; is a first rate cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; understands the management of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 42d st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as plain cook or to do housework in a private family. She is a first-rate washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 43 Perry st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook, willing to do washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two cousins, excellent servants; the cook lived 5 years in her last situation; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; does up linens in style; makes good pastry; wages $7; the other is 19 years of age; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or nurse, and can do neat sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by two persons—one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a young girl, from 15 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and sew, or do chamberwork and sew; good recommendations can be had. Can be seen at No. 149 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; has lived with some of the best families in the city, and has good City references. Would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable American woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference will be given; she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family, as a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 210 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED. BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is a good baker; no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 187 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts and ice creams, and if required, has no objection to take part of the washing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 12th-st., in the tailor's store.

AS COOK, &c.—A COUNTRY SERVANT DEsires a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cake, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 823 3d av., near 12th st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG English girl wishes a situation as first class chambermaid, or would do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls—one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid, or to do sewing or waiting. Call, for two days, at No. 120 St. Mark's-place. No objections to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A most reliable young woman, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes either of the above situations; makes good bread, pies and cakes, and is a cook and laundress; is very willing; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days. Wages very moderate

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first-class laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable, Protestant servant; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; no objections to the country or to do general housework; is not afraid of work and is well recommended from her last place; understands milking if required. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; is capable of taking a laundress' place if required; no objection to the country; would prefer to go to Europe with a family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; can manage milk and butter. Any family wanting a good, reliable domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first rate washer and ironer, and first-rate baker, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to go the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of City references; no objection to go short distance in the country. Call at No. 145 East 24th st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th st., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework and assist in washing and ironing. Can give best City references. Apply for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or laundress; no objection to country; best references from last place. Call at No. 101 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days in rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman of industrious habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Amity-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED IN Jersey City, for an excellent girl, to do general housework. Good reference from last place. Call at No. 88 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a respectable widow woman, to take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country; would also do the washing, if required; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED. A SITUAtion in a private family as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 202 East 30th-st., or at No. 122 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT American woman is desirous of getting employment as housekeeper, or to take charge of children, or to do general housework. Good reference. Apply at No. 102 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages. She is also an excellent nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a Protestant girl, to go to the country a short distance. Good reference. Call at 122 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A CApable young woman, a situation as fine laundress, or as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, active young woman, with five years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; is a thorough laundress; wages moderate; will go to any part of the country. Call at No 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family; can cut and make all kinds of ladies' under garments; can sew neatly; also understands shirt-making; has no objection to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 48 East 22d st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; would go to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; also understands waiting on a lady and hair dressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 311 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at No. 82 3d av., near 12th-st., in the store. Good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month. Call at her present employer's, No. 12 East 22d st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress or nurse; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or could wait on an invalid lady; references as to character and ability can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 660 Greenwich st., near Hudson st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person, as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS STEWARDESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in either of the above capacities on any of the steamboats running from this City; no objection to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can be highly recommended. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do waiting and chamberwork; she thoroughly understands her business, and would be willing to go into the country, or to Newport for the Summer. Apply at No. 17 East 16th st., from the hours of 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent woman desires a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give best City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, a situation as waiting maid, or to take charge of an invalid; would have no objections to go to Europe. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 69 West 44th st., for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMPLOYers in want of honest and capable servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for the City and country) such as cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found reliable help, at moderate wages. Also, a large number of very nice girls lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month.
HENDRICKSON & CO., 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; for one year past she has done chamberwork and waiting, and taken charge of a baby; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable young girl; is capable of the care of children; is willing and obliging; would do light chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 120 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th st., in the Fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A most trustworthy and competent girl to do nursing and sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; will be found a genteel and obliging girl, and always attentive to her employer's interest; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY desires to procure a situation for a most respectable Scotch woman, as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; she is perfectly capable, and good in every respect. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable English Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse or to do chamberwork; is of very genteel appearance; can sew nicely and embroider; is highly recommended from her present situation, and will hire for $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as child's nurse; can give good City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at the trimming-store, No. 226 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTESTant woman, from many years' experience is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required. No objections to grown children; is also a good seamstress; recommended by first class families in this City. Apply at No. 209 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; would go in the country for the Summer; excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; her own baby is two months old; would like to take her baby with her the first week. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress; operates on the machine, cuts and fits plain dresses. The best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 182 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable German girl; or will do chamberwork. Apply at No. 605 4th-st., between avenues B and C, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 East 30th st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by an American woman a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERvants, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female servants, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Conducted by an American lady.

TO MIND CHILDREN, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years of age, wants a situation to mind children and make herself useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 399 4th av., in the store.

MALES.

AS BUTLER AND VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—The advertiser, a steady, respectable man, with the best of English and New-York City reference, wants employment in the above capacity. Address BUTLER, for two days, at Henry A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a single man; the advertiser is a most thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has no objection to working in a garden; would like to make himself useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call on, or address E. L., at No. 171 Grand st., in the saddlery store, or at No. 9 John st.

AS COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, 27 years of age; is single; understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; country preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Stillings', harness-maker, No. 1,022 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is obliging. Call or address P. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; City reference if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is a careful driver, can work in a garden, and is very obliging; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days, for E. M., at No. 164, corner of Duane and Hudson sts., or address G. M., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, BY A PRINTer, a situation as compositor; of good steady habits; is willing to make himself useful generally. References as to character given, if required. Address SMITH, Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, industrious young man, lately landed, to work on a farm, or to take care of horses, or make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 269 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a smart, active, intelligent man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has obtained several prizes for the best grown grapes, flowers, &c., in this country; lived five years in his last place. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Address UNION, A. Reid's, Florist, &c., No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted, by a single young man, as gardener and coachman; he understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse flowers, and can take care of any gentleman's place; he also understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; good references will be given. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or can be seen for two days at No. 15 Ann st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a man that understands his business in every branch in the above capacity, and can raise all kinds of garden and farm produce, also the raising of stock; he would take contracts of keeping gentlemen's gardens in order if required. Address K. L. G., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A FREE AND ACcepted Mason, from Scotland, a situation as light porter in a store or warehouse; not afraid of hard work, and will be contented with small pay; was for 10 years in a grocery and liquor establishment in Scotland. Should any brother observe this, and have any idea where the advertiser might have a chance of employment, address, for two days, GEOMETRY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Gilespie's, No. 71½ East 14th-st., near Union-square.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable Protestant man, with good recommendations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN, WITH THE best of recommendations, wants a situation as waiter. No objection to the country or to travel. Address R. M., No. 693 Broadway.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK, BY a nice lad, 17 years of age, of genteel parentage, a situation in a store of any kind that is respectable. Wages not the chief object, or would learn a nice trade; best of reference given and required. Address J. R., care of James Wilson, 27th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn, or Box 150 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a woman as chambermaid and seamstress who can bring good City references. Apply to-day, (11th,) between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 37 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook, capable and experienced, with good reference. Apply at No. 86 South-3d st., Williamsburgh.

A STEWARD AND CHIEF WAITER.—Wanted, in the capacity of steward and chief waiter, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Apply immediately, or address TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack, on the Hudson.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of influence and standing, to solicit life risks among our commercial and moneyed men; one who has energy and perseverance, can make a favorable arrangement. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Winga Hills, opposite the residence of Richard Lathers, Esq., about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle dépôt, 45 minutes from the City. They contain 18 rooms, spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound.

The location is most salubrious; neighborhood select and free from any kind of nuisance; good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than profit. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let or lease for six months, one year, or a term of years. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. There are 20 acres, 18 in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c., richly stocked with all the choice fruits, including foreign grapes under glass. The house is new, large and commodious. There is a pretty brook bordering the meadow, together with a well of pure cold water, springs and cisterns. Distant from Rye dépôt one-half mile; time to City by rail, one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOWER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, or address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED country seat, on the New-Haven Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, with about 14 acres of land, in lawn, garden, meadow and plow-land. The improvements consist of a handsome modern-built mansion, containing 15 rooms, with pantries, closets, cellars, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; well-arranged stables carriage-house, poultry and wood-house, workshop, ice-house, filled; fish-pond, garden, planted, field crops do.; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in lawn and garden, will be disposed of, with furniture, horses, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., as may be desired. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 9 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is 51x135 feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 203 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.; or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, a beautiful Cottage, about two hundred yards from the sea and the same distance from the Mansion House and the United States Hotel, the former kept by Samuel Laird, the latter by B. Shoemaker. This cottage is very neatly furnished. Will be let or sold very low. Inquire at No. 176 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ABOUT ONE HOUR distant from New-York, a cottage with seven or eight rooms, partly furnished; two minutes' distant from dépôt; fine view of the Hudson River; plenty of shade and good garden; stores and churches convenient. A respectable party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to JNO. V. ACKER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way more desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE—A VERY desirable country seat, with or without furniture, 30 miles from the City and ½ mile from the dépôt on Harlem Railroad. Fruit and vegetables in abundance. Possession immediately. Address P., Box No. 2,981 Post-office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the elegant country seat at Bay Ridge, to be sold at auction at 1 o'clock on the premises. Peremptory sale to close up Estate; Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND TEN acres of land, on line of Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED Cottages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, VERY LOW—A NICE THREE STORY brick house, with all the modern improvements; house 27x25 feet, in perfect order; gas fixtures go with the house; first house west of 6th av. on south side of 45th st. Inquire of J. KAVANAH, corner of 45th st. and 6th-av., or J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT HOBOKEN, WITHIN ONE MINUTE'S walk of the ferry, a large three-story dwelling-house, in first-rate order, with gas, bath range, &c., complete. Will be let at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 LISpenard st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq., No 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A PRETTY AND NEATLY FURNISHed Cottage, at Rye, N. Y., (eight rooms,) twenty four miles from the City by New-Haven Railroad, three quarters of a mile from station. Two acres of ground, with plenty of shade and fruit trees. A good garden well planted. Will let for the season or until next April. Inquire of or address J. C. JOHNSON, No. 70 Beaver st., up stairs.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone first class, with gas bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL the 15th of October or longer. The house has just been painted, and the furniture, carpets, &c., put in excellent order. Apply at No. 37 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 20x45; dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY WANTS A COTTAGE OR FARM-HOUSE partly furnished or unfurnished for two or three months. It must be in a healthy situation and within one or two hours of the City. A moderate rent will be paid in advance. Address COTTAGE, care of G. P. Putnam No. 532 Broadway, stating full particulars and lowest terms. A cheap cottage, nicely situated, would be purchased, at a low price.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—WANTED, FOR the Summer months. a furnished cottage on the east bank of the Hudson River; distance from City Hall not to exceed 30 miles. Address, with full particulars, L. M. & CO., Box No. 1,016 New-York Post-Office.

A SMALL COTTAGE WANTED FOR A FEW months furnished or unfurnished near the city in a healthy location. Don't like Staten Island. Address Box No. 177 New-York Post office. N. B.—Would purchase if suited.

WANTED.—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE LINE of the Harlem Railroad, not above Williams' Bridge station, and near the dépôt. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate) and location, J. A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends patrons and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
CHICAGO, June 1 1861. W. F. TUCKER & CO.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—PEW No. 34 for sale price $25; cost $350 a short time ago. Apply at No. 24 William-st., room No. 16.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING—NO. 105 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Two or three rooms, with board may be obtained. The house and situation is one of the finest in the street, and peculiarly desirable as a Summer residence, being open through from street to street, cool and airy.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 43 University place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—NO. 34 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Broadway. Mrs. C. A. LAWRENCE, having returned to the City, will take a few genteel boarders on reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and choice suite of rooms overlooking the Bay, with view unsurpassed, at No. 100 Columbia-st., between Wall and Fulton sts., ferries. The family hope to make theirs a pleasant Christian home to those who may reside with them. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—TEN MINutes' walk from South Ferry—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, or a small family, can find furnished or unfurnished rooms in a small private family, in a pleasant location. Address J. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, this week

TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER months, with handsome furniture, the second story of a large house, inclosed with half an acre of ground, fruit, vegetables and flowers; near the cars, and salt water bathing; it will be let to a few single gentlemen, or a small genteel family, very low, or to a gentleman and wife, without board. Address, with reference, LONG ISLAND, Brooklyn Post-office. P. S.—Twenty minutes from Brooklyn ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Four lines of conveyances are in the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR THE SUMMER—A gentleman and wife or gentleman, wife and daughters, may procure large, airy and elegantly furnished parlors and board which cannot fail to please. Price to suit the times. Call at No. 37 West 30th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 24TH-st., between Madison and 4th avs., having more rooms than they require, would let two or three pleasant apartments to gentlemen, with or without board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address K. L., Box 137 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults want three connecting rooms and board, in a first class house above 10th st. Best of references given and required and the arrangement may be permanent if found mutually agreeable. Address M. and O., Box No. 1,130 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASant rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Southerners and others desirous of obtaining first-class board in one of the most delightful locations in the City, can now be accommodated with suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first, second and third floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen. The house is delightfully situated, between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR MORE rooms, two of which are adjoining the bath-room; family small and strictly private. To a family this is a fine opportunity, as no other boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 210 2d-av., near 13th st. and Stevenson-square.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, with gas, water, &c., on the second and third floors of the first class house No. 78 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Very desirable rooms, with board, can be procured in a private family, at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room, in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—WASHING done, if required. Apply at No. 21 St. Marks-place, 8th st.

ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT AND BACK ROOM to let, on second floor, with or without board, at No. 43 Charlton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, VERY stylish and fast, broke to wagon or saddle; 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; price $225; cost last Spring $325. Inquire at private house No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., from 7 to 11 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE. A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND GIG OR gig wagon, with front wheels turning under, and a large harness, at a moderate price. Inquire at the 6th-av. Railroad office. WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. several very good farms from 20 up to 200 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, one farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer, or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING Madison, Waverly House.

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE WASHing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or the season; done in the very best style, for 50 cents per dozen. can give the best City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., in the back basement. Inquire for Mrs. CONKLIN.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWelry watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 60 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in abundance in the gardens. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communicates direct to New York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living on their farm 17 miles from this City by New-Jersey Central Railroad or steamboat, can accommodate one or two families with board. Terms $5 per week for adults. House is modern built. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, &c. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., between 10 and 3 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 2,277.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS can obtain first-class accommodations with board, in a private family, at one of the most delightful and healthy locations in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail car, within ten minutes from dépôt. Address H. FENNER, Box No. 2,490 Post office, or South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of fine, large rooms. The location and accommodations are not surpassed by any in the State; only one mile from the river; a fine lake, boat for rowing, fishing &c. Inquire of O. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address E. J. BING, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find board and a comfortable home on Bergen Heights; distance twenty-five minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry; house has all the modern conveniences; garden, stable, fine view of the ocean, good fishing; terms low. Address, for three days, B. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen, with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable. Near Vanderbilt's Landing Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT. No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW SELECT FAMIlies can obtain good board and pleasant rooms, with river view on the Hudson, 25 miles from the City; two railroads, five steamboats daily. Inquire of T. J. CROWEN No. 699 Broadway, or E. H. BOUTON, 5th-av. hotel

SUMMER BOARD.—AT BEDFORD, WESTchester County; very superior accommodations; large double house, with bath, hot and cold water situated in a handsome lawn of ten acres, fine shade-trees, &c., combining the comforts of a home. Address, for one week, H. B. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMilies can obtain board for the season at a farm-house, near Suffern's Station, one hour from City by New York and Erie Railroad; location pleasant; house well shaded; rooms large and airy; terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HIGHLANDS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—Comfortable rooms, with board for the Summer, may be had in one of the pleasantest situations at Cornwall. For further information, apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE EAST BANK OF the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Sing Sing, by a family of five persons, two being children. A private family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address R. W., No. 704 Broadway, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, board in a private family, in West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, or its immediate vicinity; about four rooms would be requisite. Address, with particulars, C. L., Box No. 2,474 Post office, New-York.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in the country for the summer months, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, with pleasant rooms and good board. Those wishing the comforts of a home can apply by letter, to Mrs. RYDER, Yonkers Post-office

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; high ground, healthy location, good board and moderate terms; less than an hour from New-York, with constant communication. Address H. B. G., Box 1,890 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE boarding-house at Lake Mahopac. Some good rooms to be let on early application. Terms reasonable, and good accommodation. Apply by note for particulars, to MAHOPAC, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, in a private family; a desirable location, on the Hudson River, at $10 per week. Address Box No. 4,513 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Will be opened for the Season,
June 10, 1861.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H.—BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE AT RYE, ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 25 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. The place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; also superior accommodations for stabling. Will open for the season, Monday, June 10th.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 600 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months can now make their selections of apartments.
F. BLANCHARD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 88 East 39th-st.; 20x53; lot 20x98:9. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold. $25; silver or rubber. $12.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN AND TERNE; PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE. SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

A LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT OF THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH, with the fac-simile of his last letter to his parents, who kindly loaned it to the publisher. The only genuine portrait extant. Portrait and Letter sent by mail for 12 postage stamps, or the Letter for 4 stamps.
LEWIS & CO., No. 280 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a [illegible] dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending [illegible] 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sale in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of the authorized $2,000,000.

Said loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is redeemable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of each bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., endorsed "Proposals for Loan."
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1865, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized		$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $[illegible], has been done since May 1.		
The population of Chicago is about		115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:		
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes		1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	$900,000	
Less purchased by sinking fund and cancelled	15,000—	885,000
City debt bonds outstanding		484,000
Floating debt		500,110
Total		$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds		202,000
Total		$2,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-street, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY [illegible], 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, corner of Pearl st. and Burling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June [illegible]. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible]-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, [illegible] P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
[illegible] L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, [illegible] and Fifth mortgage Coupons past due, also Unfunded Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.
At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUNYON,
DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
F. W. HUTCHINS,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reëlected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
No. 68 Warren-st. NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DATE, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
For Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, 1861-62:

SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES BOORMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
EDWARD JONES,
WILLIAM KELLY,
D. THOMAS VAIL,
ERASTUS CORNING,
WM. H. HAYS,
ROBERT P. GETTY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
E. H. MILLER,
MOSES H. GRINNELL.

For Inspectors of Election:
THOMAS SUFFERN,
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,
THEODORE POLHEMUS, JR.

Subsequently, SAMUEL SLOAN was unanimously reëlected President, and D. THOMAS VAIL Vice-President.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.
Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.—OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.—At the annual election for nine Trustees, to supply the places of those whose term of office expired by limitation, and for one vacancy by resignation, the following persons were unanimously elected trustees of the above company viz.:

JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
EZRA WHEELER,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
M. M. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
MARTIN BATES.

By order, J. ABBOTT, Secretary.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place.
R. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Loder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 50 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 2.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3..10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3.. 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4..11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4.. 3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5 3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6. 6½ A. M.
Thursday June 6. 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7... 7 A. M.
Friday, June 7... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8. 7 A. M.
Saturday June 8. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8 6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9. 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9 .. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10. 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 10.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11. 7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.
FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.
The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.
Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846–7 approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard st., in said Ward.
Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.
The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO cultivate the acquaintance of some lady of wealth and refinement, and matrimonially inclined. Address, "stating full particulars," which will be regarded confidential, to A. B. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

C. J. WOOD & CO.,

No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut-st.,
Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.

NECESSARY CAUTION.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless,—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the most buy for cash,—ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other.
I describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, josssticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to
JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 217 Washington-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:	
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 29.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:			
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	May 25.
SATURDAY	June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.	
To Nassau	$45.
To Havana	60.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.
Dated New-York, May 8, 1861.
The complaint in the above-entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S. GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK HUMPHREYS against CHESTER M. FOSTER and CHARLES H. LEE. NOTICE.—In pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having demands against the firm or copartnership of F. Humphries & Co., of the City of New-York, to exhibit and present their said demands to the undersigned, the referee herein, at the office of William C. Russell, the receiver herein, No. 24 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1861.
Dated, New-York, May 25, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Referee.
m28-law3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!
THE GREAT UNION DRAMA!
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM; OR,
THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.
Representing the soul-stirring events of the day, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE,
ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD, &c.,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, Consisting of MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS, aged 51 years, and 38 inches high; Miss ROXANA WALTERS, aged 45 years, and only 30 inches high; Miss KATE WALTERS, 42 years old, and only 34 inches high; constituting the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT! SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, with its crystal ponds, abounding with the most beautiful living fish, from every sea and clime; HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, the LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE.................as.................BINNY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Opening night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, June 10.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING
BY
MRS. PAGE,
Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, in the Asylum, on 5th-av., between 51st and 52d sts. The friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to be present.
M. J. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY Rev. F. C. EWER, late of San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of ST. ANN'S CHURCH for deaf mutes, 18th-st., near 5th avenue, for the benefit of the "Ladies Aid Society" of that church, to enable them to purchase materials to make garments for the destitute soldiers. Tickets, 25c., to be had of the Committee, or at the door of the church.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Connecting with Railroad Ferry from Pier No. 2, North River
On and after MONDAY, June 10, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8 and 10 A. M., 1:35, 4 and 7 P. M., connecting with 7 and 9 A. M. and 1, 3:30 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York. Leave Tottenville 7:30 and 9 A. M., 12:45, 3 and 5:10 P. M., connecting with 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville 8:10 and 11 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M., connecting with 10 and 12 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing 9:50 and 11:50 A. M., 1:50, 3:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M. boats.
At Tottenville the yacht-propeller *Grace Irving* connects to Amboy upon arrival and departure of each train.
Fare from New-York to Tottenville 25 cents.

SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
FOUR HOURS' TIME SAVED!
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST,
VIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, EASTON, ALLENTOWN AND READING.
Our Through Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Harrisburgh with Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other places West, Southwest and Northwest.
This train leaves New-York three hours later than Northern lines, and arrives at Chicago one hour earlier, without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago.
Sleeping cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to R. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE, No. 338, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of Brother Lewis Reynolds, of Lebanon Lodge, at his late residence, No. 332 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock.
F. W. HOUGHTON, S. W.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

P. R. STETSON, son of Col. STETSON, of the Astor House, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, stationed at Annapolis, left there on Sunday in two steamers, bound on special business down the river. It is reported that they go to arrest the Secessionist KANE, brother of Marshal KANE, of Baltimore.

As stated yesterday, the five or six regiments ordered away left Washington before sunrise this morning. There were a good many visitors to take leave of the boys, who departed in the best possible spirits.

The Michigan Second RegimCnt, Col. RICHARDSON, which is the third Regiment from that State, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Several of the officers bring their wives with them.

A special train was provided on Sunday evening for the light battery of the Rhode Island Regiment.

The Garibaldi Guards, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments were among those which left this morning.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. Mr. SMITH preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge DOUGLAS' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaaih:

> "Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counsellor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator."

The church was crowded, and the address was a splendid effort of this fine speaker.

An Agent from Gov. CURTIN, of Penn., has arrived with new blue uniforms for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments provided by that State. They will be distributed at once, and the men need them surely.

I learn at the Post-Office Department that, on Saturday, a dispatch was received from the Postmaster at Nashville, saying that he should make no further official returns to the United States Government. To-day the Nashville Post Office has been abolished by the Department.

Information is also received from the St. Louis Postmaster that letters from the South come regularly to that office, as usual, with the United States three-cent postage-stamps affixed, and none others. These stamps are those that have been stolen by Southern Postmasters, and Mr. REAGAN'S new arrangements have not gone into operation yet. Orders have been telegraphed to St. Louis to require payment upon all letters from the South received there, when delivered, hereafter, without regard to the stamps upon them.

Intelligence was received direct from the West to-day informing the Government that Gen. MCCLELLAN is moving rapidly over the Alleghany Mountains with his immense force towards Harper's Ferry, and that he had with his command facilities for throwing pontoon bridges across any rivers where bridges may be destroyed on his route in a brief space of time.

Col. CAMERON to-day visited the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and signified to them his determination to accept the command of the Regiment. He made them a thrilling speech, which seemed to remind them of the hills and heather of Old Scotland. They made hearty responses when he invoked them for the honor of the dear old land to stand by the flag and the country of their adoption. After the customary review, the full regiment gathered together, and sang in full chorus "All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border," and several other Scotch songs. The regiment is rapidly perfecting in the drill, and gives promise of good service.

The remaining four regiments of Gen. KING'S Wisconsin Brigade have been ordered to march to Washington as soon as they are equipped.

The railroad track through Washington from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt to the foot of Sixth-street has been completed, and a train of eight cars from the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Roads passed over to-day. These were taken on floats to the railroad pier of the Orange and Alexandria Road in Alexandria, and placed directly upon that Road. By to-morrow night there will have been sufficient rolling stock placed upon the Alexandria Road to put it in operation. A large force is at work repairing the switches taken up by the Zouaves at Alexandria, as well as the bridges burned by the rebels in their retreat.

The Connecticut First, encamped near the London and New-Hampshire Road, in their scouting discovered a disabled locomotive engine, and at commenced putting it in repair. They expect to have it running to-morrow.

COLDWELL, the clerk in the Telegraph office, who assisted the rebels in their treason, boasted before he left of having been promised a commission in the rebel army. A gentleman, recently from Richmond, mentions having met him there in a Lieutenant's uniform, from which it is inferred that the traitors for once kept their word.

A gentleman named KELLY reached Washington to-day from Georgia. He passed through Manassas Junction, and reports Gen. BEAUREGARD and twenty-five thousand men at the Junction. He also reports the rebels at work throwing up entrenchments aud planting cannon. I think he believes what he says, but I have no faith that there are over twelve thousandmen at Manassas Junction, or that Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command.

LEO.

FURTHER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 10.

The rebels crossed at Mercerville, on Saturday night, and attempted to seize canal boats and 800 bbls. Flour, but failed in consequence of the Shrpsburgh Home Guards being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains LITTER and HEWITT, drove them back to Mercerville, above Sheppardstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Two bridges at Berlin and the Point of Rocks across the Potomac were burned yesterday morning.

Report says that the rebels were unable to destroy dam No. 4 on the Potomac. The Virginians have crossed the river, destroyed the guard-locks at that point, and thrown in large rocks to obstruct navigation. They destroyed all the skiffs and scows between Sheppardstown and Harper's Ferry.

Five fords were recently discovered near the mouth of the Auticam, seven miles above Harper's Ferry. The water is not more than three feet deep anywhere in low water, with a perfect rock bed.

There were but 80 men at Sheppardstown, but they were reinforced by a full regiment to-day.

The rebels have torn up the planks of the bridge, and they are all turned so as to burn easily.

A preacher, named DOUGLAS, has rendered himsel so prominent as a Secessionist that his passes carry any person into Virginia. He is the only man in this part of Maryland who can pass any one southward. He lives near Sheppardstown Bridge, in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, MD., OCCUPIED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, reached Cumberland, Md., this morning, and took possession of the town.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says the Twelfth Regiment of State troops, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE, will leave for the Border to-morrow evening, with a battery of artillery.

Gov. MORTON leaves to-morrow for New-York to close a contract for arms with agents who sail for Europe Friday.

Hon. J. W. GORDON, now Sergeant-Major of Col. MILROY'S Regiment in Virginia, has been appointed Major in the regular service.

Capt. C. C. SMITH, of the Morton Invincibles, has been appointed Captain in the same service.

WISCONSIN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 10.

The First Wisconsin Regiment passed through this evening for Washington. The men are fully armed and equiped, and presented a fine appearance.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nonday, June 10.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS was at Fort McHenry this afternoon. He assumes command of this military district to-morrow, making the fort his head-quarters.

Gen. CADWALLADER leaves to assume important duties southward.

Gen. BANKS will cordially coöperate with the civil authorities for the preservation of order. Columbiads and 42-pounders are being brought to bear on the city from Fort McHenry. The populace are irritated by the presence of Northern troops, but the conciliatory programme enunciated by Gen. BANKS removed all apprehensions.

Gen. BANKS indorses the recommendation for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the prosecution of the war.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, June 16.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified unanimously by the Convention.

FROM CAIRO.

HOW THEY DO IN DIXIE—THE CONFEDERATES IN WEST TENNESSEE—BEAUREGARD NON EST—AN ARKANSAS GENERAL—THE EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Correspondence af the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO,
Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

A SHAVELING REFUGEE.

I had an opportunity to-day to see the fruits of another of the "peculiar" customs of the South, namely, the application of Lynch law in punishment for political sentiment. A man named FRAZIER has just arrived from Mobile, bringing with him, apparently a good deal to his surprise, his head safe upon his shoulders, but very greatly to the astonishment and admiration of our Northern savages, not accustomed to the delicate refinements of Southern life, with the hair so nicely shaven from the left half of it as to suggest the idea of a monk half way into the sacred office, and irresolute whether to go through or back out. Mr. FRAZIER is a native of New-Jersey; has lived a long while in the South; is evidently a decent, hard-working man, and owns a little house in some town in Alabama, which has cost him the savings of a lifetime. His house had once been visited by a party of ruffians called a Vigilance Committee, with the design of punishing him for the utterance of Union sentiments: but, having been warned of the attack, he was not altogether unprepared, and, upon the party offering rudeness to his wife, and dragging her out of the house, severely injuring her hand in so doing, he fired upon them, killing one and seriously wounding another. After this, he was compelled to enter the Confederate army, to save his life; but, his fidelity being of so doubtful a character, he was finally seized one night, conveyed a prisoner to Mobile, and there, after a short confinement, subjected to the tonsorial process before mentioned, and allowed to depart for the North. On landing at Cairo, such had been his state of continued apprehension, that it was some time before he could realize that he was in a place of safety, and at liberty to give expression to the sentiments he entertained. His great desire is, now, to get his family from the South, and to serve his country in the way in which he can do it most effectively. The most intense indignation and disgust at the despicable character of the Southern mobocrats was excited by Mr. FRAZIER'S appearance and story.

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

From a citizen of Memphis here on business—a highly intelligent gentleman, whom treason has not been able to infect—I have obtained some information in regard to affairs in West Tennessee, which, agreeing as it does with other reliable statements, I am satisfied is in the main correct. The whole Confederate force now under arms in that section, is not far from 12,000, of which, 3,000 are at Corinth, 5,000 at Union City, under Col. BRADLEY; 3,000 at Randolph, and 1,000—Col. L. V. KELLY'S Regiment—at Memphis. The principal fortifications, as I was before advised, are being made at Randolph, which is on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Memphis. BEAUREGARD has not been in that region and is probably still in Virginia. The reports of his presence are supposed to be intended to increase the confidence of the Secessionists, who, with all their zeal and credulity, are not such simpletons as to cherish any faith in PILLOW. There is very little excitement in Memphis and less in the country, though a large majority of the people are now Disunionists and determined to make a fight. There is every disposition in Memphis to avoid the grosser outrages on Northern men; and such as are citizens are in the main left unmolested, if they do not make any expression of Union feelings.

The troops are generally well armed—some with Minie rifles, some with Sharp's, and some with the old United States' muskets, altered with percussion locks. The arms are mostly those taken from the Arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The wheat crop bids fair to be average, and corn is now worth 75 cents a bushel.

There are still many good Union men in West Tennessee, who cherish their loyalty in secret, and the number grows as you go East. *Whenever the Federal columns are advanced in force towards the Gulf, their numbers will be materially increased, and those of the rebels diminished by desertions*, and many an old Federal flag now consigned to the oblivion of the closet will float on the breeze that now bears no whisper of loyalty.

GEN. BRADLEY OF ARKANSAS.

A good story is told (and it is true) of the Arkansas "half horse and half alligator" boys, whose traditional diet is fire and brimstone, and each of whom considers himself good for a dozen pusillanimous "mercenaries" from the North. Gen. BRADLEY is the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Division of the Arkansas troops, and considered it his duty to fortify a point on the river a short distance above Randolph. So a column of the army was marched up, a camp made, and the work begun. He was cautioned against throwing his force so far from the main army; but when was the breast of an Arkansas General accessible to fear? But one day, while going up to the camp from Memphis, he was startled by the alarming report that sixty thousand of LINCOLN'S Dutch hirelings had embarked at Cairo in a flotilla of gun boats, and were descending the Father of Waters, as the historic Goths poured down upon Italy, to wipe out the institutions of Southern liberty and civilization, and leave the land a negroless desert. Gen. BRADLEY was brave—how could he be otherwise and command the Eastern Division of the Arkansas Militia? But this rumor was too much for even him. Like the jockey who paid forfeit rather than run his fast nag against his neighbor's bullock, he could whip any conceivable number of Yankees, of course; but there was no knowing what kind of customers these d—d Dutch might prove to be! and so, giving full scope to that quality of valor so lauded by Fallstaff, he made a brilliant withdrawal of his division to a point of entire safety, and that with such unexampled celerity, *that he forgot to call in the picket guards* which he had established, and actually left them behind uninformed of the retreat! After the whole affair was over, and the rumor was found to be baseless, the troops were so mortified by the inglorious *finalè* to their movement, that the general was placed under arrest and sent to Little Rock, where the case is now undergoing examination.

It is only necessary to add, that according to the delightful theory of journalism peculiar to *secessia*, and other highly civilized regions, incidents like this are not reported by the local Press.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

AN EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Yesterday, Gen. PRENTISS was waited on by three loyal citizens of Kentucky, who reside only a few miles from this point, across the Ohio River, with a statement that a company of Secessionists had, for some days, been encamped in their neighborhood, recruiting for the Southern army, and plundering the farmers and insulting their families, and asking for protection at the hands of the troops of the Government. Gen. PRENTISS is not a man to hear such a statement with indifference, and accordingly he sent down two companies on the ferry-boat *Cairo*, about 11 o'clock in the evening, to the nearest point on the river, where they were met by one of the informers and guided to the camp of the rebels, just in time to find the occupants *non est*. They had somehow got word of the expedition, and decamped with that celerity for which the rebels are becoming distinguished—leaving, in their haste, a portion of their provisions and a revolver, which was brought back by one of the boys as a trophy.

But the point of the joke occurred to-day, when Col. WICKLIFFE, Commander of the Kentucky Militia in this region, came over, clothed in all the dignity of outraged State pride, and demanded an explanation of the proceeding. He certainly did not apply in vain; for Gen. PRENTISS, for a mild-mannered man, is as plain and emphatic in his language as any one can desire. He informed Col. WICKLIFFE, in the most unmistakable language, though with great courtesy, that wherever loyal citizens asked protection at his hands from the persecution of traitors, he should certainly afford it; and that whenever it was necessary for United States troops to occupy or cross the soil of Kentucky in the interests of the Government, that they would do so without hesitation. In reply to the nonsense about the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, he cited the facts that treason flourishes openly at Columbus and Paducah, points within the Colonel's own military district; that the United States flag could not be kept flying there; that recruiting was going on there for the Confederate army; that the citizens of Paducah had sent off a large quantity of arms and several cannon to be used by the Secessionists, and for fear the United States troops would get them; that a company of a hundred recently left Paducah for the rebel army; and that citizens of that place had recently sent for protection to enable them to hold a Union meeting.

The argument and the facts cited were more than the gallant Colonel could well manage. In fact, he had very little to say in reply, and left, apparently, with a very large flea in each ear. A military salute honored his departure.

THE MARION REBELS.

Some more arrests have been made in Williamson County; and some of the parties arrested, on signifying a loyal spirit, have been released, and some sent up to Springfield for trial. Among the latter is Dr. BLANCHARD, a brother-in-law of JOHN LOGAN, the Congressman, who is himself under suspicion. The rebellion in that region is pretty well "played out."

An occasional "Secesher" is picked up in town, and made to take the oath or go to Wheeling direct. Almost invariably, they prefer to "swear;" this being, I suppose, more in accordance with both habit and instinct.

Why does not Government give us something here to do? Every day that passes, requires a greatly augmented force in order to move safely towards the Gulf. We are getting impatient for action.

ZOUAVE.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.

We adverted a few days since, to the proposed organization of a regiment of Christian soldiers, of which Dr. EDWARD BAYARD, and Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, were to be respectively the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Active measures are now in progress, with a view of carrying the matter to a successful consummation, and the enterprise in its initiatory stage, presents very encouraging features. Head-quarters of the regiment were yesterday opened in the large building, No. 350 Fourth street, the third floor of which has been leased for the present, as a drill-room, and is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., for recruiting purposes. On Sunday a notice explanatory of the aims and objects of the organization, was read from the pulpits of many of the churches in this City and Brooklyn, and in response to the call, a number of names were yesterday inscribed on the muster-roll.

Our reporter called upon Col. BAYARD and requested a statement of his views relative to the regiment, in order that they might be made public. He was referred to the platform which heads the muster-roll. It reads as follows:

"FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.—We, the undersigned, hereby enroll ourselves in this Regiment as soldiers, pledged to sustain our Country in the cause of RIGHT, whenever she shall require our services. We discard all distinctions of party, sect, or creed, and unite ourselves under the One Name of CHRIST—leaving all in the freedom which his *Word* and *spirit* inspire."

"The design," said the Colonel, "is to form a regiment which shall become thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to be ready for any exigency which may make its services necessary. Until, however, that time shall arrive, the command will hold itself independent alike of State or Federal control, and will not, in any case, offer its services before it is in every respect *prepared* for action"

The regiment will provide its own arms and equipment, provision being made for a general fund from which assistance can be afforded to such members as are unable to meet all the necessary expenses. No effort will be spared on the part of the officers to make this regiment equal in discipline and all that pertains to soldierly excellence, to any body of men, whether in the regular Army or elsewhere. The arms will be of the most approved and serviceable pattern, and the uniform adopted with reference to actual service, and not for show.

No one is desired to join who is not willing to dismiss all personal ambition, and to conscientiously and unselfishly devote himself to the cause of God and his country. "The right men in the right place" will be the aim in the selection of officers, and *action* at the right time in the right manner, *and for the right alone*, the desired end.

The movement has been undertaken in the belief that there will be *need* of such a force, actuated by such motives and in the firm faith that a guiding Providence will attend and direct its progress.

PROPOSITION FOR A CRACK REGIMENT.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, June 8, 1861.

Auguste Belmont, Esq., John J. Cisco, Esq., Gardiner Howland, Esq., Wm. Harman Brown, Esq., J. W. Stratton, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: The applications I am every day receiving from persons anxious to join a corps to be formed entirely of *first-class rifle shots*, are so numerous, that it is obvious but a slight effort is needed to secure at once a most important addition to our military machinery.

I propose to form a band of twenty-six detachments, each of five men, and forward them to Washington, as soon as their proper equipments and necessary traveling expenses are provided for.

No man will be admitted who cannot, when firing "at rest," at 300 yards, put into a target ten consecutive shots; the *average* distance from the centre of the target shall not exceed five inches.

I have secured the use of a target ground at Wehawken, where the skill of all candidates will be rigidly tested, under a competent person, and will also make provision for the trial of those who reside at a distance, before any traveling expenses are incurred.

Every one of the selected marksmen may, I consider it safe to say, be relied on to hit a man of ordinary size every time, at an eighth of a mile; twice out of three times, at a quarter; twice out of five, at a half; and many would do as well as this, if not better, "off hand."

Such a corps needs only the chance to show what it can do, to insure Government's taking the matter up, and adding to its numbers as fast as possible. They will be found to be not merely an improvement, but the addition of a new and terrible arm to the service.

Contributions have been tendered to me, to meet the necessary expenses, but I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to have anything to do with the pecuniary side of the project. I think all that relates to the receipt and disbursement of moneys, should be intrusted to a committee of gentlemen whose high personal, social and business positions, are such as to command at once the full confidence of the public.

My present object, gentlemen, is to ask whether you are willing to serve as that Committee?

I would apologize for troubling you with this matter, were it not that it is to gentlemen of your character and standing we were compelled to look for such services in these times.

Most respectfully yours,
H. BEADAN.

The above named gentlemen having consented to serve as a Committee for the equipment of a corps of sharp-shooters, solicit subscriptions for that object. Any sum of money sent to either of them will be duly acknowledged.

WM. HARMAN BROWN,
Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

Mr. BEADAN wishes that the country papers would advocate the equipment of such crack shots as may be sent on to join his *corps*, and suggests that as his men would not be likely to serve for the regular army pay, that subscriptions be started for their relief until Congress can give them an extra appropriation.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This excellent regiment, composed exclusively of Germans, was under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe last Friday. Owing, however, to the fact that both officers and men had run completely out of money, Col. WEBER determined not to leave till his men had received their pay from the State. Col. WEBER claims five day's pay; the Paymaster of the State has orders to pay only three days, hence the delay in their departure. It is expected that the matter will be arranged to-day or to-morrow, and the regiment will immediately after embark for the seat of war. The captains of the regiment, with one exception, have all seen active service, and many of them have been educated at the first military schools in Europe. The Sergeant Major, HENRY R. WALTER, was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Including the staff, this regiment consists of 780 men, most of whom are Turners. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Max Weber; Lieutenant Col nel, Francis Weiss; Major, Engelbert Schnepf; Surgeon, Julius Haussen; Assistant-Surgeon, Fred. Heiland; Adjutant, Rudolph Kluckhuhn; Quartermaster, George Munch.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, Lorenz Meyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. Knecht; Second Lieutenant, Herman Stockel. Co. B—Captain, Anthony Bracklin; First Lieutenant, Franz Munich; Second Lieutenant, Fritz Letzelser. Co. C—Captain, Charles Hochleiter; First Lieutenant, Otto Hoym; Second Lieutenant, Gustav Lorenz. Co. D—Captain, J. W. Einbügler; First Lieutenant, Phillip Drackert; Second Lieutenant, Charles Couturier. Co. E—Captain, E. O. Bernet; First Lieutenant, Henry Kloeber; Second Lieutenant, Carl Völker; Co. F—Captain, Charles Semsey; First Lieutenant, Herman Benecke; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Bentler. Co. G—Captain, William Schoen; First Lieutenant, Wm. Syring; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Pabst. Co H—Captain, Wm. Von Doehn; First Lieutenant, Wm. Scheel; Second Lieutenant, Robert Merkle. Co I—Captain, Henry Stumpf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Wilson; Second Lieutenant, George Koenig. Co. K—Captain, Joseph Hoefling; First Lieutenant, Wm. Haffner; Second Lieutenant, Louis Kroek.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

When the President first called for volunteers, it was stated that but one cavalry regiment would be accepted, and the command of that one would be given to Hon. CARL SCHURZ. That gentleman immediately proceeded to Ohio, where he raised two companies that were mounted and equiped by that State, in accordance with the earnest request of Secretary CAMERON. Mr. SCHURZ then went to Pennsylvania, where he raised three more companies; he then came to this City, and three German companies immediately responded to his call. On the departure of Mr. SCHURZ for Spain, the Regiment was left without a Colonel; the command was offered to Major ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who immediately accepted the position. A few able-bodied men are wanted to complete this regiment. Head-quarters are at Palace Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND FORTRESS MONROE.

On the 8th inst., at 6 A. M., the *Marion* arrived off Fortress Monroe. She had on board Col. HAWKIN'S Zouaves and a quantity of stores. At Newport News found four regiments encamped, viz: the Massachusetts Eighth, Scott Life Guard and German Rifles of New-York, and Col. PHELP'S Vermont Regiment, all of which were under the command of Col. PHELPS. The Vermont Regiment in four days had thrown up a strong breastwork 3 000 yards long, 16 feet wide on top, 12 feet deep; slope, one half to one. The bottom is guarded by a sharp *chevaux de frize*. Col. BENDIX will soon connect his works a joining with those of Col. PHELPS. Much excitement prevailed, as an engagement was expected at any moment. An alarm was given Saturday afternoon, when three prisoners were brought in. Four eight-inch columbiads had been mounted on the bank of the river. On the 9th inst., 2 P. M., 40 miles north of Cape Henry, passed a gun-boat bound south. Schooner *Herschell*, from New-York, with Government stores, arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th.

SUNDAY AT CAMP MORGAN.

Camp Morgan, the headquarters of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment, (the Fifteenth,) was yesterday the theatre of a scene of more than common interest in camp life. The day was splendid, and the location being one of the finest, if not the finest, on the Sound,—Willett's Point,—the view from all sides was to the highest degree gratifying, and enjoyed by a large concourse of visitors. Among these were Senators P. P. MURPHY and GRANT, of the Harbor-master Investigating Committee, who took this occasion to visit their brother Senator Col. MCL. MURPHY, and the famed Willett's Point, and who remained to witness the evening parade. The regiment was formed into line and reviewed by the Colonel, after which it was formed into a hollow square, and the men were addressed, first by Senator GRANT, and afterward by Senator P. P. MURPHY, each of which addresses were particularly happy and appropriate, and well received by the auditory. Each of the Senators appear to excellent advantage as field speakers, and they left the camp with a feeling of mutual gratification on both and all sides. Senators GRANT and MURPHY both speak of the Fifteenth as the finest regiment, with regard to its component material, that they have yet seen in the State.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, will be mustered into the service of the United States on Thursday. Absentees are requested to report themselves to the Colonel. Directly after the mustering the men will be uniformed. Alderman FROMENT visited the men of this regiment last Friday, and reported to the National Committee of the Board of Aldermen that the destitute condition of Col. KERRIGAN'S men was a crying shame to the authorities who allow such things to exist in an accepted regiment for a moment. Many of the men are confined to their quarters, under the care of the Surgeon, simply on account of the blisters on their feet, caused by their drilling without shoes. Others are in a dirty condition, because they are unable to obtain a change of linen.

THE FEDERAL CHASSEURS.

Amongst the other corps of youthful athletes, that the late Col. ELLSWORTH'S visit to New-York last year called into active organization, was a company of young men who rallied under the leadership of Capt. FARNHAM, (now Colonel of the Fire Zouaves,) and who have lately adopted the name of the Federal Guard. The company muster some seventy members, most of them accomplished gymnasts, and all of them belonging to the more respectable class of society. They have drill-rooms on the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets, which is handsomely and conveniently fitted up, and where they go for regular practice three nights a week. They had a full dress parade in Washington square last Saturday evening, and made a very fine appearance. Their present officers are, Capt. DAVID S. BROWN; First Lieut., GEORGE MORE SMITH; and Second Lieut., A. N. FRANCIS.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

A meeting of the sons of Vermont was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment from Vermont. Mr. E. STOUGHTON was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed the reception committee: Major John A. Pullen, Geo. E. Roger, Henry F. Spaulding, William B. Hatch, Horace Green, D. A. Heild, Leslie Baster, Warren Leland, Charles W. Prentice, Cassius P. Peck, E. H. Chapin, Egbert Starr, Geo. Curtis, Wm. Chamberlain, Seth B. Hunt, James R. Spalding, Geo. Folsom and John Bradley. $250 has been subscribed in order to pay the expenses of the reception. It was also arranged to present the regiment with a handsome stand of colors on its arrival. The sons of Vermont resident in Brooklyn were requested to join this organization. The badge that will be worn on the occasion by the Sons of Vermont will be a green sprig of hemlock.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The subjoined volunteer regiments have been paid by the State for their services:

Third Regiment, Col. Townsend	$5,000
Fourth Regiment, Col. Taylor	9,000
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder	3 600
Ninth Regiment, Col. Hawkins	3,000
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Lansing	7,000
Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Jackson	6.800
Total	$34,400

ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, left Hartford yesterday in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*. It is expected that they will arrive at Jersey City early this morning. After remaining an hour or so, they will take the cars for Washington.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES

The part of this Regiment encamped at Salter's Hotel, five miles below Jersey City, were addressed yesterday by Mr. JOHN M. DAVIS, at the request of Major DAYTON. He was listened to with marked attention by the men, who gave him three hearty cheers when he had finished.

CIVIC HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held this evening at Palace Garden, when a full attendance of the members is requested. The drill commences at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Col. COCK'S Regiment, now quartered at Yonkers, will be reviewed by a United States officer on Thursday next. Immediately afterwards it is expected that the regiment will be mustered into the service of the United States. From appearances at present, this regiment bids fair to be one of the best equipped regiments that has left this State.

LETTERS FOR THE SECEDED STATES.

On Saturday 108 were mailed for the seceded States. On Sunday the number posted was only 47. It is supposed that the failure to receive answers has something to do with the diminution of the number of letters for the Secessionists.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

These men, now they are all uniformed, present quite a martial appearance, and look composed of that stuff of which soldiers should be made. To-morrow, or Thursday, it is expected that this regiment will sail, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT.

Col. MATHEWSON'S California Regiment is now encamped at New Dorp, Staten Island. Many of the officers served during the Mexican War; they have the satisfaction of commanding a fine body of men, who promise to do excellent service.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. CALVIN E. PRATT, which has been quartered for some time past in the Park, is now encamped at Riker's Island. Out of compliment to Mr. THURLOW WEED, the encampment is called Camp Weed.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, Alderman STRONG read the following dispatch received by Brig.-Gen. CROOKE. It was loudly applauded by the Aldermen and lobby:

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, June 10.

Send on Companies J and K to join my regiment. I have just returned from an expedition, having captured six field-pieces, 1 000 muskets, with ammunition and equipments, also a sloop as a prize. One man accidentally shot.

ABEL SMITH,
Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

Mr. D. L. LAMBERT, of the Engineer Corps, Thirteenth Regiment, arrived from Annapolis yesterday morning. He reports the health of the men generally good. Several are sick of diarrhœa. On Saturday, a flag was presented to the regiment by JOHN A. DAYTON, in behalf of the ladies of Brooklyn.

On Saturday, Companies A, D and F were ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Every man not on the sick-list made immediate preparations to go, although the anticipated expedition was believed to be a dangerous one. The detachment set sail down the Potomac, Sunday morning, under command of Colonel SMITH. The men were ignorant as to the object of the expedition.

Captain SCHEFFER, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, returned home sick yesterday morning. He represents that the men, being without tents, are much exposed, and suffering from diarrhœa. Their clothing is nearly all worn out.

Capt. HOGAN'S Company of Flying Artillery, has returned to Brooklyn from Staten Island. The Captain refused a connection with the Jackson Guard, Col. HALL'S regiment, as a light infantry company, his command having drilled as an artillery corps. There is some probability that the company will join the Phalanx.

The subject of supplies for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, was again introduced into the Common Council last evening. The appropriation was opposed on the ground that the State should furnish the necessary articles, and it did not yet clearly appear that the State would neglect and refuse to do so. Alderman STRONG made a strenuous effort to provide for the troops, but his resolutions which are subjoined, were lost by a vote of 8 to 8:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow upon the credit of the city, the sum of $30,000, upon certificate or certificates to be issued by the proper officers, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the money to be raised to be applied to procuring such equipments for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments from this city, as the officers thereof shall certify are actually needed by the men under their command.

Resolved, That the public faith and property of the City of Brooklyn are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the certificates issued under the foregoing resolutions, and that the same shall be paid out of the first moneys in the Treasury and applicable to that purpose.

El Paquete Maule.

"A banner with a strange device" was seen boating in our harbor yesterday. Some thought it was a revival of the Lone Star of Texas; others, that—with its beautiful combination of red, white and blue—secession had attempted to do away with the "bars." But the flag we refer to is by far the prettiest belonging to South America. It waved above the steamer *El Paquete Maule*, which was built for a Chilian Company, by GEORGE K. STEVENSON, Esq., who came from Valpsraiso for the purpose of superintending the construction. We say "a Mississippi steamboat," and so the Chilians say *El Paquete Maule*, or the steamer which is to run up to Constitucion, on the river Maule, south of Vatparaiso.

Mr. STEVENSON invited svveral gentlemen, representing various countries, as well as States, and all who participated pronounce it one of the most delightful excursons ever enjoyed. The day was exceedingly fine, and gentlemen who had traveled in many lands pronounced the scenery of New-York Harbor, for quiet beauty, unsurpassed. The staunch little steamer, of 509 tons, ploughed her way through a Summes sea, and the absence of libations to Neptune is a convincing evidence of the calmness of the waters. Pilot VANDERBILT directed the *Paquete* beyond the Light-ship, and the double engines and walking-beams from the Neptune Works sent the said *Paquete* along at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. At the excellent dinner Mr. STEVENSON expressed the most patriotic wishes for his native land in her present troubles, which were responded to by hearty cheers. Señor ALAMO, a distinguished Chilian, from Santiago, was called to his feet by a toast to his country. He replied in beautiful terms, and in the most flowing Castilian, and concluded with the following: "The United States—may she ever be prosperous, peaceful and free; of the American Republics she was the first, and she is the bright leading star of the Western World." The Excursion was happy in every particular."

A Horrible Affair.

A FATHER SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS SON.

A horrible tragedy, resulting in the death of an old man named JOHN STEVENSON, at the hands of his son JOSEPH, took place, on Sunday night, at No. 30 Newark-street, Hoboken. The affair, as related by the family, is as follows: They allege, that on Sunday evening Mr. STEVENSON came home, very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal and cruel manner. The youngest son, JOSEPH, about twenty-four years of age, interfered to protect his mother, when the old man turned upon and made a savage attack upon him. JOSEPH alleges that he then drew a revolver and pointed it at his father with a view of frightening him, and that while it was so pointed, the piece was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the left breast some two or three inches below the heart, and passing upward, came out on the right side. The old man immediately fell to the floor, when a physician was summoned, but the wound was fatal, and death ensued a few hours afterwards.

This (Monday) morning, Coroner BOHNSTEDT hearing of the circumstances, took young STEVENSON into custody and committed him to prison, to await the result of an inquest. A jury was summoned, and after viewing the body they adjourned, the principal witness, Mrs. STEVENSON, having been so seriously injured by her husband, that the physician said she would be unable to give her evidence for several days.

Bust of the Late Col. Ellsworth.

One of the most beautiful tributes to the memory of this gallant and lamented officer, has just been issued by Mr. LAUDER, of the marble works, No. 1,430 Broadway. It is a medallion bust of the young hero, exquisitely wrought, and, as it is a perfect likeness, will, no doubt, be eagerly sought for by the admirers of the youthful hero.

Serious Casualty from Blasting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 10.

As Capt. WILKINSON'S Company, at the River, to-night, were leaving to join the Excelsior Brigade, a stone from the blast at the ferry-dock struck MARY PONTHWICK, a young lady, 16 years of age, in consequence of which she died in twenty minutes.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, June 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR—demand moderate and market steady. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand; sales, 24,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 82c.; 26,000 bush. ordinary to fair do., at 80c.@82c.; 1 000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82½c.@83c.; 6 500 bush. No. 2 do., at 80½c. CORN steady; sales, 18,000 bush. out of condition, at 30c.; 37,000 bush., at 32½c.@34c.; 7,000 bush. prime, at 35c. No sales of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 500,000 bush. Wheat, 190,000 bush. Corn, 60 000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, 108,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 4,000 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT lower, but in fair demand; sales this morning, 40,000 bush. ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at 80c.@82c.; 2,000 bushels choice do. at 85c. CORN dull; sales 18,000 bushels, not prime, at 30c.; 20,000 bushels fair do. at 33c.@34c. WHISKY steady. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 44,700 bushels Wheat; 163,000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—200 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR dull and lower. No sales of WHEAT. OATS 32c.@32½c. for State. RYE 64c. CORN lower; sales 14,000 bushels Western mixed at 42c., afloat. WHISKY—Sales 129 bbls. at 16c. Received by the Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,514 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. Whisky; for New-York, 3,416 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Whisky; shipped by tows to New-York, June 7, 116,500 bushels Corn, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 39,500 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Feed and 7,000 bushels Malt.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR very dull. Increased receipts have caused a decline of 1c. on Wheat; sales at 71c.@72c, for No. 1 in store. CORN declined ½c.; sales at 22c. for mixed. OATS quiet. RECEIPTS 6,300 bbls. Flour; 90,000 bush. Wheat: 156 000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS 59,000 bush. Wheat; 152 000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS dull; 6c. on Wheat to Buffalo. EXCHANGE on New-York ½ ℔ cent. discount for gold.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR very dull, and buyers are contending for lower prices; Superfine nominal, at $4 40@$4 50. PROVISIONS dull and nominal—nothing doing. Exchange on New-York dull, at ¼@⅜. The demand is light.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR steady at previous rates. WHEAT quiet. CORN unchanged; sales, 5 000 bushels Indiana at 37c. CANAL FREIGHTS—steady: Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New York. *Lake Imports*—6,469 bbls. Flour, 66,900 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 6,300 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—31,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 25,500 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR quiet; sales, 400 bbls. Extra, on private terms; Superfine held at $5 37½@$5 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT active, and more offering; Red, $1 33@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 48. CORN dull; Southern Yellow, 54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES dull. WHISKY inactive at 16½c.@17c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 10.

COTTON—No sales; quotations nominal. FLOUR $9. MESS PORK, $25@$26.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 10.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¼; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 39; Long Island Railroad 8⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Dr. J. M. Follett, of the United States Navy; E. Provost and lady, of Washington; B. P. Johnson, of Albany; Major Hayner, of the United States Army; and Col. Keyes, of the Army, are at the Astor House.

Baron Oster Sacken, *Attaché* of the Russian Legation, from Washington; W. Shillito, of Cincinnati; Hon. Philander K. Cady, and Mrs. Hamilton and daughters, of Europe; Dr. Howe, of Boston; and Capt. Holmes, lady and daughter, of Cape Town, Africa, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. C. H. Payne, of Saratoga Springs; R. Gardner, of Detroit; S. H. Bouker and J. S. Farnum, of Worcester: H. Sanford and W. P. Burrill, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Chas. Phelps and J. S. Andrews, of the steamer *Fulton*; J. Hunt Adams and Dr. E. C. Kinney, of Paris, France, are at the Everett House.

J. W. C. Kemmen, of Washington; J. Elwyn, of Vermont; G. Steneman, of the U. S. Army; W. N. Robbins, of Detroit, and J. C. Risley, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

B. Kittridge, of Cincinnati; W. H. Kane, of Sing Sing; A. C. Lester, of Canada, and J. Cruger, of Tivoli, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Waite, of the Army; M. Sloate, of Vermont, and J. H. Osgood, of Toronto, are at the La Farge House.

Capt. Hitchcock and Isaac De Russay, of the U. S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 10—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Mr. Biddle and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, J. W. Stevens, P. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, child and servant, W. H. Phillips and lady, Louis C. Decoppet, C. Francis, lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Lemichel, A. Heidlauff, J. B Holderman, 2 Misses Flesh, Mrs. Stebbins, Chas. C. Leimas, Mr. Hymas and lady, E. J. Henry, lady, 2 children and servant, Leopold Bossange and friend, W. Gale and lady, W. G. Mead, Miss J. F. Mead, Col. Bohlen, Mrs. Hamilton, 2 Misses Hamilton, C. C. Thompson and son, Rev. P. W. Cady, John R. Taylor, Udolpho Wolfe, Mrs. J. Frost, W. Liderele, Mr. Artault, E. Thomas, V. Delisse, J. S Andrews, R. Smith, W. L. Alden, E. Portier, Mr. Swaine and lady, J. Hunt Adams and family, Miss Luck, M. Claflin, W. P. d'Almida, L. de Gosseriand, S. Belton, C. Wickershaw, friend and 2 ladies, Mrs. de Gogue, Mr. Ludlow and lady, Dr. Pinney, Mrs. Hutton and servant, Mrs. Mattison and family, Miss Webster, R. Ryer, Dr. Boole, A. de Singinot, J. Steinberg, J. B. Clark, J W Wheeler and family, J. F. S. Gray, P. Williams, Mr. Steinhauer, W. H. Shaw, Mrs Beardy, J Pinnell, Geo Follennis, Mrs. Chevalier and child, Marie Laurent, Miss Muller, Mrs. M. Signout, R. W. Summer and wife, Mr Martine, Mr. Hauser, Mrs. Lorenge and children, F. Viale, C Detard, F. Cortes, A. Sontaes, Geo. Huth, J Lawrence, C. A. Bircher, Alexis Borel and wife, D Mazini, L. Melfino, G. Biagio, N. Handt, Mr and Mrs. Gachwied, A. Denzler, J. Lyons, Pierre Koch, Alexis Koch, P. Mobel, G. Loeb, J. Pfaffmann, Miss Pignarre, Miss de Reney and children, Miss Veronika, Miss Koch, Miss Maux, Miss Eberle, Miss Hirsch, Mr. Hovin, Mr. Vechot, Mr. Gradot, Miss Henriquet, Mrs. Falise and children, Charles Cortes, Pierre Lecusson, D Peyreau, G. B nobé, J. F. Japier, F. Soulé, Mr. Apirant and servant, Mr. Barthey, Anna and Blanche Lemarre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets...10 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 53 | Gov. Island..10 42 | Hell Gate...12 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Ship Cincinnatus, Doane, Liverpool, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Barks Albertina, Barton, Havana M. Taylor & Co.; Cientuegos, Cole, Aspinwall, Ponvert & Co.; George Bradford, Robbins, Glasgow; Reindeer, Bartlett, Cadiz; Sarah Park, Vaughn, Bristol; E. Everett, Harding, Cork, B. F. Small.

Brigs S. Killam, Cann, Falmouth; Uhla, Clifton, Cork, Gillespie, Dean & Co; Time, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax, J. M. Whitney, Alma, (Br.,) Gray, Belfast, G. F. Bulley; Georgia, Consant, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners N. Gardiner, Jarvis, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; J W. Gardner, Bourne, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Fall River; Buena Vista, Roby, Alexandria; Ira Bliss, Hodges, Fort Monroe, L. Kenny; Island City, Conklin, Alexandria; M. Pike, Vankelt, Aspinwall, Maguire & Armstrong.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre May 28, and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and 161 passengers, and $331 629 in specie, to Samuel M Fox & Geo. Mackenzie. Passed the Needles at 4½ P. M. May 28 passed ship Bazaar, going into Havre. June 2, 3 20 P. M., lat. 49 54, lon. 19 52, passed steamship Great Eastern, bound E.; 4th, 8 A. M., lat. 47 46 lon. 38 18, passed steamship Europa, bound E.; 6th P. M., lat. 45, lon. 47 11, passed several large icebergs.

Steam transport State of Georgia, Garvin, Old Point Comfort 22 hours.

Steam transport Marion, Cole, from Newport News and Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Pampero, Lester, Havre May 11, in ballast to J. Bishop & Co. March 16, on the outward passage, in a gale from E. N. E., lost overboard from the foretopsail-yard, Henry Lawson, a seaman; same day, James Brown was washed off the deck by a sea; 25th, John Johnson fell from the jib-boom, and was drowned; they all hailed from New York. March 30, David Wales, the carpenter, of Wales, died of fever. May 30, lat. 45 [illegible], lon. 47 40, passed a ship of about 600 tons, with bow stove in, having been in the ice; seven icebergs then in sight; no name or hailing port on her stern; supposed her to be British: full poop, small quarter galleys, painted white; monkey rail, full length figure-head of a man, painted white. The figure was turned around to port by collision.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 10, with mdse. and 412 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 22, lat. 49 34, lon. 38 44 experienced a violent hurricane from W. to W. by N., which ended on the 24th. in lat. 48 41, lon. 43 49, during which received considerable damage.

Bark Herman, Baker, Neuvitas 12 ds., to H. Tupper & Son. Passed going in, the brig J. W. Ring; Brem. bark Herman Rossing, from St. Jago arr. 25th; brig M. Stetson, for New York, sld. in co.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Ponce, P. R., May 24, in ballast, to T. T. Dwight. Was 14 ds. in the Breakwater.

Bark Lenox, (of Fall River,) Cole, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, St. Kitts 13 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New Haven.

Bark Campanero, Dubell, Rio Janeiro April 26, with coffee to Rundell, Jones & Rudge.

Bark Teti, (Ital.,) Cacace, Newcastle 37 ds., with coal to order. Lat. 45, lon. 45 saw several large icebergs.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Park, Sagua May 9, with sugar and cigars to Benner & Deake.

Bark R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) Raynes, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Nazarene, Peters, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to James Borland & Co.

Bark Glen, (of Portland,) Holmes, Sagua May 23, with sugar to master.

Brig Conflict, Rieland, St. Kitts 11 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port. May 10, on the outward passage, in lat. 34 05, lon. 65, saw a vessel of about 130 tons, with a yellow metal bottom, bottom up.

Brig Wressel Castle, (Br., of Goole,) Sunderland 45 ds., with coal to Jackson & Neill. Saw a large number of icebergs on the Banks.

Brig Cadiz, (Br., of Sunderland,) Street, Charente, France, 37 ds., with brandy, &c., to G. E. Castillon.

Brig Leal, (Spanish,) Ferrer, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Riera & Hall.

Brig N. Stetson, Jr., (of Pembroke,) Phinney, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar to E. A. Ball.

Brig Sophia, (Br.,) Brien, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to J. P. Millidge.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Balcam, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. J. W. Hall, (of Milford, Del.,) Marshman, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Norman, (of Bangor,) Collins, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. E. Closson, (of Sedgwick,) Coombs, St. Jago de Cuba May 21, with sugar to master.

Schr. Norma, Weeks, from bark Mary Sawyer, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Blair, from bark Mary Sawyer, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. Progress, (Br., of Plymouth,) Bennett, Charlestown, Eng., with clay to order.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Roberts, Abacoa 8 ds., with pineapples to order.

Schr. Ruby, (of Boston,) Tracy, Yabacoa, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Chara, (of Harrington,) Grace, Naguabo, P. R., May 26, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. V. Barkalew, (of Newport, R. I.,) Burdick, Mobile May 21, with naval stores to Brewer & Caldwell.

Schr. Silver Star, (of Baltimore,) Phillips, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, melado and cedar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. John D. Kinsey, Collins, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. James M. Holmes, (of Port Jefferson,) Brewster, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., in ballast to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Thomas Ireland, Howes, Boston.

WIND—During the day, S.; Sunset, E. N. E.; 9 P. M., calm.

Below.

Bark Ida, (Br.,) Newcastle 52 ds., with coal to Messrs. Taylor & Co.

Also, a U. S. storeship and 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

May 9—Ships Martha J. Ward, for St. John, N. B.; Caroline Nesmith, for London; Manchester, for Liverpool. Barks Von Berg, for Bremen; Mary E. Denworth for Aspinwall. Brigs Havana, for Cadiz; Bion Bradbury, for Cienfuegos; Mary E. Price, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Weeks, of schr. Norma, which arrived Sunday evening reports that the bark Mary Sawyer lies in the same position. Oil casks have arrived and Capt. Merritt, Underwriter's Agent, expects to have her off in a day or two.

The ship Empress was yesterday morning taken on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Amy Warwick—brig, Brown, from Richmond for Rio Rio Janeiro, May 9, lat. 16 S., lon. 39 30.

Bethiah Thayer—ship of Rockland, from St. John, N. B., for London, June 5, lat. 47 06 lon. 59 22.

Consignment—ship, of Brunswick, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, June 2, lat. 40 43, lon. 67 15.

Holyhead—ship, of Bath, from New-Orleans for Havre, May 10, lat. 44 13, lon. 30 44.

P. C. Alexander—bark, from Philadelphia, bound S., June 4, lat. 69 45, lon. 37 45.

Philena—bark, of Lubec, Me., bound to Falmouth, England, May 26, lat. 43 23, lon. 67 15.

Robert Mowe—brig, hence for Porto Rico, May 29, lat. 26 32, lon. 64 50.

Starling—bark, of Boston, bound E., June 3, no lat., lon. 52 31.

Thomas Owen—brig, hence for Nuevitas, May 31, lat. 29 20, lon. 74 77.

Truxillo—brig, from Trinidad for Boston, June 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 74.

Will o' the Wisp—Br. schr., hence for St. Domingo, June 2, lat. 31 12, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, May 2, ship John S. Harris, Harmon, wtg. cargo; brig M. P. Rich, Crawford, and Br. schr. Adele, for New-York, ldg.; brig Granada, of and from Portland, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., May 28, brig Nathan, for New-York next day; schr. Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven in 3 ds., and others not recollected.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 27, brigs "Ashler," for New-York in 3 ds.; Elvira do., unc., ldg.; Hampden, do., 5 ds.; Veteran, do., ldg.

At Naguabo, P. R., May 26, brig E. Stevens, for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 21, brigs Fanny O. Field, Harriman, from Baltimore, wtg. orders; Lorenzo Ewing, from Philadelphia, dischg., Francona, hence, do.

At Rio Janeiro, April 26, barks Parthian, and Bahia, for New-York; Sally Magie, Soule, for Richmond; ship Banshee, Kone, for Baltimore; brig Rolling Wave, for New-York, all to sail May 1.

HAVRE, May 28—In port, ships Logan, Marsh, for New-York, to sail June 5; Admiral Blifens, do. 15th; Enterprise, McLane, for do.; Electric Spark, Candage; India, Howatt; Mortimer Livingston, Simpson; Nicholas Curwin, Chase; Johannisberg, Stilphen; Amity, Stinson; Geo. Green, Fairbanks; New Orleans, Rich; John Bunyan, Carver; Revenue, Luce; Richard Alsop, Watlington; Augusta, Bell; Athens, Shields; Susan Hincks, Freeman; Annie Lise, Sullivan; Alexander McNiel, Somers; Mary, Bridges; Ann E. Thompson, Linscott; Marmion, Blankenship; Holyhead, Cole; Deborah Pennell, Pennell; Mercury, French; Atlantic, Dinsmore; Oliver Moses, Otis; Eddystone, Grant; De Witt Clinton, Mosher; W. H. Prescott, Batchelder; Thos. B. Bertram, Nichols; Onward, Coombs; Napoleon, Drummond; Bazaar, Stewart; Gen. Locke, Sweetzer, unc.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—May 28, Achilles, at Cardiff; Concurrent, at Londonderry; Gabrielle, at Deal. 31st, Young Mechanic and Scandal, at do.

Arrived from New Orleans—May 31, Eliza Merry, at Deal; B. S. Kimball and Princess Royal, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—May 31, Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—May 31, Humber and Favorite, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—May 30, Belle Wood, from Liverpool; Kate Stamler, from do.; Yorktown, from Deal.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also, a front room on third floor, with bathroom, can be obtained, with or without board, on very moderate terms. Location very quiet and highly respectable. Apply at No. 200 Henry-st., near Clinton.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

FROM CAIRO.

HOW THEY DO IN DIXIE—THE CONFEDERATES IN WEST TENNESSEE—BEAUREGARD NON EST—AN ARKANSAS GENERAL—THE EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO,
Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

A SHAVELING REFUGEE.

I had an opportunity to-day to see the fruits of another of the "peculiar" customs of the South, namely, the application of Lynch law in punishment for political sentiment. A man named FRAZIER has just arrived from Mobile, bringing with him, apparently a good deal to his surprise, his head safe upon his shoulders, but very greatly to the astonishment and admiration of our Northern savages, not accustomed to the delicate refinements of Southern life, with the hair so nicely shaven from the left half of it as to suggest the idea of a monk half way into the sacred office, and irresolute whether to go through or back out. Mr. FRAZIER is a native of New-Jersey; has lived a long while in the South; is evidently a decent, hard-working man, and owns a little house in some town in Alabama, which has cost him the savings of a lifetime. His house had once been visited by a party of ruffians called a Vigilance Committee, with the design of punishing him for the utterance of Union sentiments: but, having been warned of the attack, he was not altogether unprepared, and, upon the party offering rudeness to his wife, and dragging her out of the house, severely injuring her hand in so doing, he fired upon them, killing one and seriously wounding another. After this, he was compelled to enter the Confederate army, to save his life; but, his fidelity being of so doubtful a character, he was finally seized one night, conveyed a prisoner to Mobile, and there, after a short confinement, subjected to the tonsorial process before mentioned, and allowed to depart for the North. On landing at Cairo, such had been his state of continued apprehension, that it was some time before he could realize that he was in a place of safety, and at liberty to give expression to the sentiments he entertained. His great desire is, now, to get his family from the South, and to serve his country in the way in which he can do it most effectively. The most intense indignation and disgust at the despicable character of the Southern mobocrats was excited by Mr. FRAZIER's appearance and story.

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

From a citizen of Memphis here on business—a highly intelligent gentleman, whom treason has not been able to infect—I have obtained some information in regard to affairs in West Tennessee, which, agreeing as it does with other reliable statements, I am satisfied is in the main correct. The whole Confederate force now under arms in that section, is not far from 12,000, of which, 3,000 are at Corinth, 5,000 at Union City, under Col. BRADLEY; 3,000 at Randolph, and 1,000—Col. L. V. KELLY's Regiment—at Memphis. The principal fortifications, as I was before advised, are being made at Randolph, which is on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Memphis. BEAUREGARD has not been in that region and is probably still in Virginia. The reports of his presence are supposed to be intended to increase the confidence of the Secessionists, who, with all their zeal and credulity, are not such simpletons as to cherish any faith in PILLOW. There is very little excitement in Memphis and less in the country, though a large majority of the people are now Disunionists and determined to make a fight. There is every disposition in Memphis to avoid the grosser outrages on Northern men; and such as are citizens are in the main left unmolested, if they do not make any expression of Union feelings.

The troops are generally well armed—some with Minie rifles, some with Sharp's, and some with the old United States' muskets, altered with percussion locks. The arms are mostly those taken from the Arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The wheat crop bids fair to be average, and corn is now worth 75 cents a bushel.

There are still many good Union men in West Tennessee, who cherish their loyalty in secret, and the number grows as you go East. *Whenever the Federal columns are advanced in force towards the Gulf, their numbers will be materially increased, and those of the rebels diminished by desertions*, and many an old Federal flag now consigned to the oblivion of the closet will float on the breeze that now bears no whisper of loyalty.

GEN. BRADLEY OF ARKANSAS.

A good story is told (and it is true) of the Arkansas "half horse and half alligator" boys, whose traditional diet is fire and brimstone, and each of whom considers himself good for a dozen pusillanimous "mercenaries" from the North. Gen. BRADLEY is the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Division of the Arkansas troops, and considered it his duty to fortify a point on the river a short distance above Randolph. So a column of the army was marched up, a camp made, and the work begun. He was cautioned against throwing his force so far from the main army; but when was the breast of an Arkansas General accessible to fear? But one day, while going up to the camp from Memphis, he was startled by the alarming report that sixty thousand of LINCOLN's Dutch hirelings had embarked at Cairo in a flotilla of gun-boats, and were descending the Father of Waters, as the historic Goths poured down upon Italy, to wipe out the institutions of Southern liberty and civilization, and leave the land a negroless desert. Gen. BRADLEY was brave—how could he be otherwise and command the Eastern Division of the Arkansas Militia? But this rumor was too much for even him. Like the jockey who paid forfeit rather than run his fast nag against his neighbor's bullock, he could whip any conceivable number of Yankees, of course; but there was no knowing what kind of customers these d—d Dutch might prove to be! and so, giving full scope to that quality of valor so lauded by Falstaff, he made a brilliant withdrawal of his division to a point of entire safety, and that with such unexampled celerity, *that he forgot to call in the picket guards* which he had established, and actually left them behind uninformed of the retreat! After the whole affair was over, and the rumor was found to be baseless, the troops were so mortified by the inglorious *finale* to their movement, that the general was placed under arrest and sent to Little Rock, where the case is now undergoing examination.

It is only necessary to add, that according to the delightful theory of journalism peculiar to *secessia*, and other highly civilized regions, incidents like this are not reported by the local Press.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

AN EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.

Yesterday, Gen. PRENTISS was waited on by three loyal citizens of Kentucky, who reside only a few miles from this point, across the Ohio River, with a statement that a company of Secessionists had, for some days, been encamped in their neighborhood, recruiting for the Southern army, and plundering the farmers and insulting their families, and asking for protection at the hands of the troops of the Government. Gen. PRENTISS is not a man to hear such a statement with indifference, and accordingly he sent down two companies on the ferry-boat *Cairo*, about 11 o'clock in the evening, to the nearest point on the river, where they were met by one of the informers and guided to the camp of the rebels, just in time to find the occupants *non est*. They had somehow got word of the expedition, and decamped with that celerity for which the rebels are becoming distinguished—leaving, in their haste, a portion of their provisions and a revolver, which was brought back by one of the boys as a trophy.

But the point of the joke occurred to-day, when Col. WICKLIFFE, Commander of the Kentucky Militia in this region, came over, clothed in all the dignity of outraged State pride, and demanded an explanation of the proceeding. He certainly did not apply in vain; for Gen. PRENTISS, for a mild-mannered man, is as plain and emphatic in his language as any one can desire. He informed Col. WICKLIFFE, in the most unmistakable language, though with great courtesy, that wherever loyal citizens asked protection at his hands from the persecution of traitors, he should certainly afford it; and that whenever it was necessary for United States troops to occupy or cross the soil of Kentucky in the interests of the Government, that they would do so without hesitation. In reply to the nonsense about the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, he cited the facts that treason flourishes openly at Columbus and Paducah, points within the Colonel's own military district; that the United States flag could not be kept flying there; that recruiting was going on there for the Confederate army; that the citizens of Paducah had sent off a large quantity of arms and several cannon to be used by the Secessionists, and for fear the United States troops would get them; that a company of a hundred recently left Paducah for the rebel army; and that citizens of that place had recently sent for protection to enable them to hold a Union meeting.

The argument and the facts cited were more than the gallant Colonel could well manage. In fact, he had very little to say in reply, and left, apparently, with a very large flea in each ear. A military salute honored his departure.

THE MARION REBELS.

Some more arrests have been made in Williamson County; and some of the parties arrested, on signifying a loyal spirit, have been released, and some sent up to Springfield for trial. Among the latter is Dr. BLANCHARD, a brother-in-law of JOHN LOGAN, the Congressman, who is himself under suspicion. The rebellion in that region is pretty well "played out."

An occasional "Secesher" is picked up in town, and made to take the oath or go to Wheeling direct, Almost invariably, they prefer to "swear;" that being, I suppose, more in accordance with both habit and instinct.

Why does not Government give us something here to do? Every day that passes, requires a greatly augmented force in order to move safely towards the Gulf. We are getting impatient for action.

ZOUAVE.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Grafton correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* writes under date of June 6:

"All minds here naturally turn to the inquiry, What is to be the next move? Nobody can be found to answer this interrogatory. Probably no one knows absolutely, not even the commandants here, for circumstances yet to happen, may effect important changes in whatever plans are entertained at present. The shipping of large bodies of troops to Philippa last night, along with the fact that trains have been running all day, transporting provisions, tents and camp equippage, with some artillery, to that place, would indicate that either an encampment for some time is to be established there, or a forward movement contemplated. Rumors have been going the rounds here for a day or two in regard to reinforcements the Secessionists are said to have met at Beverly, and that they are now determined to make a stand and fight. If this should prove true the force at Philippa (which numbers now between four and five thousand men) will certainly move on them at once. If not, they will probably remain some time at Philippa for the purpose of protecting that section of country. This is, of course, mere conjecture, and circumstances might at any time change the plan of operations.

Gen. MORRIS and staff went to Philippi to-day. This gives color to the conjecture that a forward movement is contemplated in the direction of Beverly. The Virginia Regiment, however, is expected to return to this point within a day or two.

A force was sent out to-night to Rowlesburg, 25 miles to the east, to reinforce the guard already there protecting the bridges over the Cheat River, in consequence of an expected attack by 500 Secessionists.

Col. KELLEY is not quite so well this evening as he has been for a day or two. He is quite feeble and greatly prostrated.

I learn that a secession fort on the Fairmont pike, about five miles below Pruntytown, has been in full blast for some time back. It is an old log house, and is garrisoned by about fifty men with rifles. It is called Jonathan's Fort, in honor of one JONATHAN T. CURRY, who owns it. They have been fortifying and preparing to defend it for some time, and have repeatedly sworn they would not surrender to the United States forces. But now that they are getting all around them in rather close proximity, they are getting alarmed. To-day they sent word up here that if the proper authorities would send down, they would surrender. One or two of the brass cannon hereabouts would bring the old log fort into measure right speedily.

A company of volunteers from Morgantown, numbering 108, passed through here this evening, on their way to Clarksburgh, where they expect to receive their arms and spend some time in drilling. They style themselves the Kramar Guards. They are a brave-looking set of fellows, and full of enthusiasm. It is probable that a considerable camp will be formed at Clarksburgh. Citizens of Harrison represent secession over there as in a very wiped-out condition. Many prominent Secessionists there have sought safety and consolation in the ranks of the retreating army of JEFF. DAVIS.

It is reported that the Secessionists are doing terrible work in Upshur County; one Union man has been hung, and others are being driven out. Even if this be true, it cannot last, though it may be intensified for a short time by the desperation of the scoundrels."

The *Intelligencer* says:

We have rarely witnessed so affecting a sight as that presented, when the aids of Gen. MORRIS reached him from Grafton, bearing with them the dispatches of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAND and Gen. MORRIS. It was thought then, as will be seen by the wording of the dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Col. KELLY was mortally wounded, and the aids being fearful of the same thing, did not hesitate to communicate the dispatches to the wounded soldier. When the dispatches were read to him, a faint modest smile of grateful recognition passed over his pale, wasted face, and his eyes filled with tears—but he was too weak to speak a word.

Col. BONHAM put the dispatches in his hand, and he held them there until he was removed from the litter on the floor to a comfortable ben in an adjoining room. During the night, as we sat by his bedside, we obtained them and made the following copies of them:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

To GEN. T. A. MORRIS: Say to Col. KELLEY that I cannot yet believe it possible that one who has opened his career so brilliantly can be mortally wounded. In the name of the country, I thank him for his conduct, which has been the most brilliant episode of the war thus far. If it can cheer him in his last moments, tell him that I cannot repair his loss, and that I only regret that I cannot be by his side to thank him in person. God bless him. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MORRIS.

GRAFTON, June 3.

To Col KELLY: I am extremely pleased and greatly gratified at your gallant and soldierly conduct in the expedition which owes its success to your gallant conduct. I feel that your country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for your services on the occasion; and a grateful people cannot but render to you that honor you so richly deserve. T. A. MORRIS,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The appreciation of Col. KELLY's superior officers did not exceed that of his subordinates. The officers and privates of his command thronged the sentry outposts of the house where he lay, to hear the latest reports of his condition. The solicitude exceeded that of mere friendship—it was that of love and devotion.

The following oath of allegiance is being administered to all doubtful or suspected parties, who are arrested and brought within the lines. Numbers who voted the Secession ticket are gladly taking the oath:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Whereas, There exists at present against the United States of America, whose subject I am, an armed rebellion, and divers citizens of Virginia have espoused the same, and are engaged in active hostilities against the Federal Government; and whereas certain adherents of said rebellion, assuming to represent the State of Virginia, have issued a so-styled act of Secession, severing the political relations of said State to the United States, and declaring the allegiance of the citizens of Virginia to the United States as annulled; and whereas it behooves me as a faithful subject of my common country, devoted to its insitutions, and anxious to express my fidelity to the same, and my utter repudiation of the traitorous pretensions and proceedings advanced against its Government:

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, ——, of —— County, State of Virginia, do hereby solemnly swear, before Almighty God, that I will ever bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support its Constitution; that I will at no time, and in no wise, aid or abet, by counsel or act, direct or indirect, any of the enemies of, or rebels against said Government; but that I will, at all times, conduct myself as a peaceful loyal and obedient subject of the same, and faithfully discharge my duties as its law-abiding citizen; all of which I swear of my free will and accord; so help me God.

VIRGINIA ACCOUNT OF THE PHILLIPPA AFFAIR.

The accounts that we heretofore published of the Phillippa affair, it will be remembered, came through the Republican or Administration sources. We find the following rather different version of the fight in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday:

"A Government messenger, who arrived in Staunton on Wednesday night, reported that our troops—patriotic volunteers from the neighboring counties—were attacked at the place called Philippa, in Barbour County, on Monday morning, about daybreak, by three thousand of the enemy, whose forces consisted principally of the execrable submission party of the Northwest, but were mingled with regular troops of the United States Army. The attack was a surprise, and our troops were thrown into momentary confusion. But they reformed in excellent order, and retired without loss to a place called Sperm's Hill, about two miles from Philipi. Here they were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy in regular order, and here they made a determined and successful stand. After a considerable struggle, the enemy were repulsed with a loss of 70 killed on the spot, and among the mortally wounded was Col. KELLY. We had only 800 men engaged on our side in this combat. The enemy made three well organized and determined attacks on our force upon the hill. They were each time met with valor, completely repulsed, and finally compelled to retire as above stated.

The *Examiner* states that Col. PORTERFIELD and Capt. RICHARDS, of the Confederate forces, were killed, and a young man named DANGERFIELD, mortally wounded—one of h-s legs was shot off by a cannon ball. The accounts from Wheeling make no mention of the deaths of these two officers.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$14,235
G. & H. Mead	25
The Great Western Ins. Co., by R. Lathers	250
Jas. K. Ford	25
Thomas Davenport	10
W. S. Johnson	20
Ebenezer Cauldwell & Sons	20
The Hazard Powder Company	100
Sturges, Clearman & Co	25
John Hobbs	10
C. D. Matthews	10
Citizens of New-Milford, Conn., by J. J. Conklin	150
Total	$14,885

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

By Cash received, as published	$14,730
By value of contributions in clothing, as published	155
Total	$14,885
DR.—To value of clothing forwarded to F. P. Blair, as published	$155
To expenses of Committee	35
To F. P. Blair's drafts to the order of S. R. Filley, Chairman of St. Louis Aid Committee	14,000
To Cash remitted S. R. Filley, Chairman	120
To Check for balance of account remitted S. R. Filley, Chairman	575—$14,885

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Chaplain S. HERBERT LANCEY, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, writes as follows from Washington to Rev. C. C. GOSS, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, in this City:

"I think the selection of papers you sent me was very good; they are suited to all classes. I carried them to the bedside of the sick soldier in our hospitals, and to him they were appropriate; and I carried them to our officers and men, and each class found some paper that suited the taste. You have done us good, my dear brother, as you have done others, no doubt, in the movement Go on, and may God bless you and aid you. The soldier in his tent, the sick one on his hospital bed, and the guard on his lonely patrol will bless you and remember you."

DAVIS' WAR HORSE.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 30th ult., says: "President DAVIS' war horse passed through this city last night on his way to Richmond, Va. Accompanying the animal was the President's saddle, on the horn of which is a compass to be used in case the rider should lose his way."

LIEUT. BROWN.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says: "Lieut. BROWN, late of the United States Navy, who escaped from the steamship *Niagara*, while at Boston, has been in our city. He came to offer his services to the Secretary of War free of expense and cost."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HICKS.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. HICKS on Saturday morning:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK, June 7, 1861.

Whereas, Some of the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State have been placed beyond the control of the constituted authorities, as is believed, for disloyal purposes, by persons connected with some of the military companies of the City of Baltimore, in violation of their duties as soldiers and citizens; and, *whereas*, a very large number of the arms and accoutrements of the State still remain in the hands of the members of the various military companies of said city, some of whom are known to be disloyal to their country; and, *whereas*, there are just grounds for apprehending that a portion of said arms and accoutrements are about to be carried beyond the limits of this State for hostile purposes, and others are about to be destroyed or concealed:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the law of the States, do, hereby, by this, my proclamation, warn and enjoin upon all citizens of Baltimore, the loyal as well as the disloyal, having in their hands and possession any arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, to surrender and deliver up the same to Col. E. R. PETHERBRIDGE, who is fully authorizee to reclaim and take possession of such arms and accoutrements; and to take all necessary steps, on behalf of the State, to secure from those to whom said arms and accoutrements have been confiddd, a strict complience with the condition of their bonds for the preservation of such arms and accoutrements, and for their re-delivery to the State whenever thereto required by my order.

Given under my hand, THOS. H. HICKS.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.

We adverted a few days since, to the proposed organization of a regiment of Christian soldiers, of which Dr. EDWARD BAYARD, and Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, were to be respectively the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Active measures are now in progress, with a view of carrying the matter to a successful consummation, and the enterprise in its initiatory stage, presents very encouraging features. Head-quarters of the regiment were yesterday opened in the large building, No. 350 Fourth-street, the third floor of which has been leased for the present, as a drill-room, and is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., for recruiting purposes. On Sunday a notice explanatory of the aims and objects of the organization, was read from the pulpits of many of the churches in this City and Brooklyn, and in response to the call, a number of names were yesterday inscribed on the muster-roll.

Our reporter called upon Col. BAYARD and requested a statement of his views relative to the regiment, in order that they might be made public. He was referred to the platform which heads the muster-roll. It reads as follows:

"FIRST REGIMENT—CHRISTIAN MEN-AT-ARMS.—We, the undersigned, hereby enroll ourselves in this Regiment as soldiers, pledged to sustain our Country in the cause of RIGHT, whenever she shall require our services. We discard all distinctions of party, sect, or creed, and unite ourselves under the One Name of CHRIST—leaving all in the freedom which his *Word* and *spirit* inspire."

"The design," said the Colonel, "is to form a regiment which shall become thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to be ready for any exigency which may make its services necessary. Until, however, that time shall arrive, the command will hold itself independent alike of State or Federal control, and will not, in any case, offer its services before it is in every respect *prepared* for action."

The regiment will provide its own arms and equipment, provision being made for a general fund from which assistance can be afforded to such members as are unable to meet all the necessary expenses. No effort will be spared on the part of the officers to make this regiment equal in discipline and all that pertains to soldierly excellence, to any body of men, whether in the regular Army or elsewhere. The arms will be of the most approved and serviceable pattern, and the uniform adopted with reference to actual service, and not for show.

No one is desired to join who is not willing to dismiss all personal ambition, and to conscientiously and unselfishly devote himself to the cause of God and his country. "The right men in the right place" will be the aim in the selection of officers, and *action* at the right time, in the right manner, *and for the right alone*, the desired end.

The movement has been undertaken in the belief that there will be *need* of such a force, actuated by such motives and in the firm faith that a guiding Providence will attend and direct its progress.

PROPOSITION FOR A CRACK REGIMENT.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, June 8, 1861.

Auguste Belmont, Esq., John J. Cisco, Esq., Gardiner Howland, Esq., Wm. Harman Brown, Esq., J. W. Stratton, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: The applications I am every day receiving from persons anxious to join a corps to be formed entirely of *first-class rifle shots*, are so numerous, that it is obvious but a slight effort is needed to secure at once a most important addition to our military machinery.

I propose to form a band of twenty-six detachments, each of five men, and forward them to Washington, as soon as their proper equipments and necessary traveling expenses are provided for.

No man will be admitted who cannot, when firing "at rest," at 300 yards, put into a target ten consecutive shots; the *average* distance from the centre of the target shall not exceed five inches.

I have secured the use of a target ground at Wehawken, where the skill of all candidates will be rigidly tested, under a competent person, and will also make provision for the trial of those who reside at a distance, before any traveling expenses are incurred.

Every one of the selected marksmen may, I consider it safe to say, be relied on to hit a man of ordinary size every time, at an eighth of a mile; twice out of three times, at a quarter; twice out of five, at a half; and many would do as well as this, if not better, "off hand."

Such a corps needs only the chance to show what it can do, to insure Government's taking the matter up, and adding to its numbers as fast as possible. They will be found to be not merely an improvement, but the addition of a new and terrible arm to the service.

Contributions have been tendered to me, to meet the necessary expenses, but I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to have anything to do with the pecuniary side of the project. I think all that relates to the receipt and disbursement of moneys, should be intrusted to a committee of gentlemen whose high personal, social and business positions, are such as to command at once the full confidence of the public.

My present object, gentlemen, is to ask whether you are willing to serve as that Committee?

I would apologize for troubling you with this matter, were it not that it is to gentlemen of your character and standing we were compelled to look for such services in these times.

Most respectfully yours. H. BEADAN.

The above named gentlemen having consented to serve as a Committee for the equipment of a corps of sharp-shooters, solicit subscriptions for that object. Any sum of money sent to either of them will be duly acknowledged. WM. HARMAN BROWN,
Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

Mr. BEADAN wishes that the country papers would advocate the equipment of such crack shots as may be sent on to join his *corps*, and suggests that as his men would not be likely to serve for the regular army pay, that subscriptions be started for their relief until Congress can give them an extra appropriation.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This excellent regiment, composed exclusively of Germans, was under orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe last Friday. Owing, however, to the fact that both officers and men had run completely out of money, Col. WEBER determined not to leave till his men had received their pay from the State. Col. WEBER claims five day's pay; the Paymaster of the State has orders to pay only three days, hence the delay in their departure. It is expected that the matter will be arranged to-day or to-morrow, and the regiment will immediately after embark for the seat of war. The captains of the regiment, with one exception, have all seen active service, and many of them have been educated at the first military schools in Europe. The Sergeant-Major, HENRY R. WALTER, was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Including the staff, this regiment consists of 780 men, most of whom are Turners. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Max Weber; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Weiss; Major, Engelbert Schnepf; Surgeon, Julius Haussen; Assistant-Surgeon, Fred. Helland; Adjutant, Rudolph Kluckhuhn; Quartermaster, George Munch.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, Lorenz Meyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. Knecht; Second Lieutenant, Herman Stockel. Co. B—Captain, Anthony Bracklin; First Lieutenant, Franz Munich; Second Lieutenant, Fritz Letzelser. Co. C—Captain, Charles Hochleiter; First Lieutenant, Otto Hoym; Second Lieutenant, Gustav Lorenz. Co. D—Captain, J. W. Einbügler; First Lieutenant, Phillip Drackert; Second Lieutenant, Charles Couturier. Co. E—Captain, E. O. Bernet; First Lieutenant, Henry Kloeber; Second Lieutenant, Carl Völker; Co. F—Captain, Charles Semsey; First Lieutenant, Herman Bennecke; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph Bentier. Co. G—Captain, William Schoen; First Lieutenant, Wm. Syring; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Pabst. Co H—Captain, Wm. Von Doehn; First Lieutenant, Wm. Scheel; Second Lieutenant. Robert Merkle. Co. I—Captain, Henry Stumpf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Wilson; Second Lieutenant, George Koenig. Co. K—Captain, Joseph Hoefling; First Lieutenant, Wm. Haffner; Second Lieutenant, Louis Kroek.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

When the President first called for volunteers, it was stated that but one cavalry regiment would be accepted, and the command of that one would be given to Hon. CARL SCHURZ. That gentleman immediately proceeded to Ohio, where he raised two companies that were mounted and equiped by that State, in accordance with the earnest request of Secretary CAMERON. Mr. SCHURZ then went to Pennsylvania, where he raised three more companies; he then came to this City, and three German companies immediately responded to his call. On the departure of Mr. SCHURZ for Spain, the Regiment was left without a Colonel; the command was offered to Major ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who immediately accepted the position. A few able-bodied men are wanted to complete this regiment. Headquarters are at Palace Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND FORTRESS MONROE.

On the 8th inst., at 6 A. M., the *Marion* arrived off Fortress Monroe. She had on board Col. HAWKIN's Zouaves and a quantity of stores. At Newport News found four regiments encamped, viz: the Massachusetts Eighth, Scott Life Guard and German Rifles of New-York, and Col. PHELP's Vermont Regiment, al. of which were under the command of Col. PHELPS The Vermont Regiment in four days had thrown up a strong breastwork 3,000 yards long, 16 feet wide on top, 12 feet deep; slope, one-half to one. The bottom is guarded by a sharp *chevaux de frize*. Col. BENDIX will soon connect his works adjoining with those of Col. PHELPS. Much excitement prevailed, as an engagement was expected at any moment. An alarm was given Saturday afternoon, when three prisoners were brought in. Four eight-inch columbiads had been mounted on the bank of the river. On the 9th inst., 2 P. M., 40 miles north of Cape Henry, passed a gun-boat bound south. Schooner *Herschell*, from New-York, with Government stores, arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th.

SUNDAY AT CAMP MORGAN.

Camp Morgan, the headquarters of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY's Regiment, (the Fifteenth,) was yesterday the theatre of a scene of more than common interest in camp life. The day was splendid, and the location being one of the finest, if not the finest, on the Sound,—Willett's Point,—the view from all sides was to the highest degree gratifying, and enjoyed by a large concourse of visitors. Among these were Senators P. P. MURPHY and GRANT, of the Harbor-master Investigating Committee, who took this occasion to visit their brother Senator Col. MCL. MURPHY, and the famed Willett's Point, and who remained to witness the evening parade. The regiment was formed into line and reviewed by the Colonel, after which it was formed into a hollow square, and the men were addressed, first by Senator GRANT, and afterward by Senator P. P. MURPHY, each of which addresses were particularly happy and appropriate, and well received by the auditory. Each of the Senators appear to excellent advantage as field speakers, and they left the camp with a feeling of mutual gratification on both and all sides. Senators GRANT and MURPHY both speak of the Fifteenth as the finest regiment, with regard to its component material, that they have yet seen in the State.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. KERRIGAN's Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, will be mustered into the service of the United States on Thursday. Absentees are requested to report themselves to the Colonel. Directly after the mustering the men will be uniformed. Alderman FROMENT visited the men of this regiment last Friday, and reported to the National Committee of the Board of Aldermen that the destitute condition of Col. KERRIGAN's men was a crying shame to the authorities, who allow such things to exist in an accepted regiment for a moment. Many of the men are confined to their quarters, under the care of the Surgeon, simply on account of the blisters on their feet, caused by their drilling without shoes. Others are in a dirty condition, because they are unable to obtain a change of linen.

THE FEDERAL CHASSEURS.

Amongst the other corps of youthful athletes, that the late Col. ELLSWORTH's visit to New-York last year called into active organization, was a company of young men who rallied under the leadership of Capt. FARNHAM, (now Colonel of the Fire Zouaves,) and who have lately adopted the name of the Federal Guard. The company muster some seventy members, most of them accomplished gymnasts, and all of them belonging to the more respectable class of society. They have drill-rooms on the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets, which is handsomely and conveniently fitted up, and where they go for regular practice three nights a week. They had a full dress parade in Washington square last Saturday evening, and made a very fine appearance. Their present officers are, Capt. DAVID S. BROWN; First L'eut, GEORGE MORE SMITH; and Second Lieut., A. N. FRANCIS.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

A meeting of the sons of Vermont was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment from Vermont. Mr. E. STOUGHTON was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed the reception committee: Major John A. Pullen, Geo. E. Roger, Henry F. Spaulding, William B. Hatch, Horace Green, D. A. Heild, Leslie Baster, Warren Leland, Charles W. Prentice, Cassius P. Peck, E. H. Chapin, Egbert Starr, Geo. Curtis, Wm. Chamberlain, Seth B. Hunt, James R. Spalding, Geo. Folsom and John Bradley. $250 has been subscribed in order to pay the expenses of the reception. It was also arranged to present the regiment with a handsome stand of colors on its arrival. The sons of Vermont resident in Brooklyn were requested to join this organization. The badge that will be worn on the occasion by the Sons of Vermont will be a green sprig of hemlock.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The subjoined volunteer regiments have been paid by the State for their services:

Third Regiment, Col. Townsend	$5,000
Fourth Regiment, Col. Taylor	9,000
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder	3,600
Ninth Regiment, Col. Hawkins	3,000
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Lansing	7,000
Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Jackson	6,800
Total	$34,400

ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, left Hartford yesterday in the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*. It is expected that they will arrive at Jersey City early this morning. After remaining an hour or so, they will take the cars for Washington.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES

The part of this Regiment encamped at Salter's Hotel, five miles below Jersey City, were addressed yesterday by Mr. JOHN M. DAVIS, at the request of Major DAYTON. He was listened to with marked attention by the men, who gave him three hearty cheers when he had finished.

CIVIC HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held this evening at Palace Garden, when a full attendance of the members is requested. The drill commences at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Col. COCK's Regiment, now quartered at Yonkers, will be reviewed by a United States officer on Thursday next. Immediately afterwards it is expected that the regiment will be mustered into the service of the United States. From appearances at present, this regiment bids fair to be one of the best equipped regiments that has left this State.

LETTERS FOR THE SECEDED STATES.

On Saturday 108 were mailed for the seceded States. On Sunday the number posted was only 47. It is supposed that the failure to receive answers has something to do with the diminution of the number of letters for the Secessionists.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

These men, now they are all uniformed, present quite a martial appearance, and look composed of that stuff of which soldiers should be made. To-morrow, or Thursday, it is expected that this regiment will sail, with sealed orders, for the seat of war.

COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT.

Col. MATHEWSON's California Regiment is now encamped at New Dorp, Staten Island. Many of the officers served during the Mexican War; they have the satisfaction of commanding a fine body of men, who promise to do excellent service.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. CALVIN E. PRATT, which has been quartered for some time past in the Park, is now encamped at Riker's Island. Out of compliment to Mr. THURLOW WEED, the encampment is called Camp Weed.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, Alderman STRONG read the following dispatch received by Brig.-Gen. CROOKE. It was loudly applauded by the Aldermen and lobby:

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, June 10.

Send on Companies J and K to join my regiment. I have just returned from an expedition, having captured six field-pieces, 1,000 muskets, with ammunition and equipments, also a sloop as a prize. One man accidentally shot. ABEL SMITH,
Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

Mr. D. L. LAMBERT, of the Engineer Corps, Thirteenth Regiment, arrived from Annapolis yesterday morning. He reports the health of the men generally good. Several are sick of diarrhœa. On Saturday, a flag was presented to the regiment by JOHN A. DAYTON, in behalf of the ladies of Brooklyn.

On Saturday, Companies A, D and F were ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Every man not on the sick-list made immediate preparations to go, although the anticipated expedition was believed to be a dangerous one. The detachment set sail down the Potomac, Sunday morning, under command of Colonel SMITH. The men were ignorant as to the object of the expedition.

Captain SCHEFFER, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, returned home sick yesterday morning. He represents that the men, being without tents, are much exposed, and suffering from diarrhœa. Their clothing is nearly all worn out.

Capt. HOGAN's Company of Flying Artillery, has returned to Brooklyn from Staten Island. The Captain refused a connection with the Jackson Guard, Col. HALL's regiment, as a light infantry company, his command having drilled as an artillery corps. There is some probability that the company will join the Phalanx.

The subject of supplies for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, was again introduced into the Common Council last evening. The appropriation was opposed on the ground that the State should furnish the necessary articles, and it did not yet clearly appear that the State would neglect and refuse to do so. Alderman STRONG made a strenuous effort to provide for the troops, but his resolutions which are subjoined, were lost by a vote of 8 to 8:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow upon the credit of the city, the sum of $30,000, upon certificate or certificates to be issued by the proper officers, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semiannually, the money to be raised to be applied to procuring such equipments for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments from this city, as the officers thereof shall certify are actually needed by the men under their command.

Resolved, That the public faith and property of the City of Brooklyn are hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the certificates issued under the foregoing resolutions, and that the same shall be paid out of the first moneys in the Treasury and applicable to that purpose.

El Paquete Maule.

"A banner with a strange device" was seen boating in our harbor yesterday. Some thought it was a revival of the Lone Star of Texas; others, that—with its beautiful combination of red, white and blue—secession had attempted to do away with the "bars." But the flag we refer to is by far the prettiest belonging to South America. It waved above the steamer *El Paquete Maule*, which was built for a Chilian Company, by GEORGE K. STEVENSON, Esq., who came from Valparaiso for the purpose of superintending the construction. We say "a Mississippi steamboat," and so the Chilians say *El Paquete Maule*, or the steamer which is to run up to Constitucion, on the river Maule, south of Valparaiso.

Mr. STEVENSON invited several gentlemen, representing various countries, as well as States, and all who participated pronounce it one of the most delightful excursions ever enjoyed. The day was exceedingly fine, and gentlemen who had traveled in many lands pronounced the scenery of New-York Harbor, for quiet beauty, unsurpassed. The staunch little steamer, of 509 tons, ploughed her way through a Summer sea, and the absence of libations to Neptune is a convincing evidence of the calmness of the waters. Pilot VANDERBILT directed the *Paquete* beyond the Light-ship, and the double engines and walking-beams from the Neptune Works sent the said *Paquete* along at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. At the excellent dinner Mr. STEVENSON expressed the most patriotic wishes for his native land in her present troubles. which were responded to by hearty cheers. Señor ALAMO, a distinguished Chilian, from Santiago, was called to his feet by a toast to his country. He replied in beautiful terms, and in the most flowing Castilian, and concluded with the following: "The United States—may she ever be prosperous, peaceful and free; of the American Republics she was the first, and she is the bright leading star of the Western World." The Excursion was happy in every particular."

A Horrible Affair.

A FATHER SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS SON.

A horrible tragedy, resulting in the death of an old man named JOHN STEVENSON, at the hands of his son JOSEPH, took place, on Sunday night, at No. 30 Newark street, Hoboken. The affair, as related by the family, is as follows: They allege, that on Sunday evening Mr. STEVENSON came home, very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal and cruel manner. The youngest son, JOSEPH, about twenty-four years of age, interfered to protect his mother, when the old man turned upon and made a savage attack upon him. JOSEPH alleges that he then drew a revolver and pointed it at his father with a view of frightening him, and that while it was so pointed, the piece was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the left breast some two or three inches below the heart, and passing upward, came out on the right side. The old man immediately fell to the floor, when a physician was summoned, but the wound was fatal, and death ensued a few hours afterwards.

This (Monday) morning, Coroner BOHNSTEDT hearing of the circumstances, took young STEVENSON into custody and committed him to prison, to await the result of an inquest. A jury was summoned, and after viewing the body they adjourned, the principal witness, Mrs. STEVENSON, having been so seriously injured by her husband, that the physician said she would be unable to give her evidence for several days.

Bust of the Late Col. Ellsworth.

One of the most beautiful tributes to the memory of this gallant and lamented officer, has just been issued by Mr. LAUDER, of the marble works, No. 1,430 Broadway. It is a medallion bust of the young hero, exquisitely wrought, and, as it is a perfect likeness, will, no doubt, be eagerly sought for by the admirers of the youthful hero.

Serious Casualty from Blasting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 10.

As Capt. WILKINSON'S Company, at the River, to-night, were leaving to join the Excelsior Brigade, a stone from the blast at the ferry-dock struck MARY PONTHWICK, a young lady, 16 years of age, in consequence of which she died in twenty minutes.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, June 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR—demand moderate and market steady. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand; sales, 24,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 82c.; 26,000 bush. ordinary to fair do., at 80c.@82c.; 1,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82½c.@83c.; 6,500 bush. No. 2 do., at 80½c. CORN steady; sales, 18,000 bush. out of condition, at 30c.; 37,000 bush., at 32½c.@34c.; 7,000 bush. prime, at 35c. No sales of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 500,000 bush. Wheat, 190,000 bush. Corn, 60,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, 108,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 4,000 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT lower, but in fair demand; sales this morning, 40,000 bush. ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at 80c.@82c.; 2,000 bushels choice do. at 85c. CORN dull; sales 18,000 bushels, not prime, at 30c.; 20,000 bushels fair do. at 33c.@34c. WHISKY steady. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 44,700 bushels Wheat; 163,000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—200 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR dull and lower. No sales of WHEAT. OATS 32c.@32½c. for State. RYE 64c. CORN lower; sales 14,000 bushels Western mixed at 42c., afloat. WHISKY—Sales 129 bbls. at 16c. Received by the Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,514 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. Whisky; for New-York, 3,416 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Whisky; shipped by tows to New-York, June 7, 116,500 bushels Corn, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 39,500 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Feed and 7,000 bushels Malt.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR very dull, and buyers are contending for lower prices; Superfine nominal, at $4 40@$4 50. PROVISIONS dull and nominal—nothing doing. Exchange on New-York dull, at ⅜@½. The demand is light.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR steady at previous rates. WHEAT quiet. CORN unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels Indiana at 37c. CANAL FREIGHTS—steady: Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New York. *Lake Imports*—6,469 bbls. Flour, 66,900 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 6,300 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—31,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 25,500 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR quiet; sales, 400 bbls. Extra, on private terms; Superfine held at $5 37½@$5 50; Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT active, and more offering; Red, $1 33@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 48. CORN dull; Southern Yellow, 54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES dull. WHISKY inactive at 16½c.@17c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 10.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 39; Long Island Railroad 8⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 10—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Mr. Biddle and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, J. W. Stevens, P. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, child and servant, W. H. Philips and lady, Louis C. Decoppet, C. Francis, lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Lemichel, A. Heidlauff, J. B. Holderman, 2 Misses Flash, Mrs. Stebbins, Chas. C. Leimes, Mr. Hymes and lady, E. J. Henry, lady, 2 children and servant, Leopold Bossange and friend, W. Gale and lady, W. G. Mead, Miss J. P. Mead, Col. Bohlen, Mrs. Hamilton, 2 Misses Hamilton, C. C. Thompson and son, Rev. P. W. Cady, John E. Taylor, Udolpho Wolfe, Mrs. J. Frost, W. Liderele, Mr. Artault, E. Thomas, V. Delisse, J. S. Andrews, R. Smith, W. L. Alden, E. Portier, Mr. Swaine and lady, J. Hunt Adams and family, Miss Lusk, M. Claflin, W. P. d'Almida, L. de Goesbriand, S. Belton, C. Wickershaw, friend and 2 ladies, Mrs. de Gogue, Mr. Ludlow and lady, Dr. Kinney, Mrs. Hutton and servant, Mrs. Mattison and family, Miss Webster, R. Ryer, Dr. Boole, A. de Singlauf, J. Steinberg, J. R. Clark, J. W. Wheeler and family, J. F. S. Gray, P. Williams, Mr. Steinhauer, W. H. Shaw, Mrs. Beardy, J. Pinnell, Geo. Follennis, Mrs. Chevalier and child, Marie Laurent, Miss Muller, Mrs. M. Signout, R. W. Summer and wife, Mr. Marline, Mr. Hausser, Mrs. Lorenge and children, F. Viale, C. Detard, F. Cortes, A. Sontaez, Geo. Huth, J. Lawrence, C. A. Bircher, Alexis Borel and wife, D. Mazini, L. Molfino, G. Biaglo, N. Handt, Mr and Mrs. Gschwind, A. Denzler, J. Lyons, Pierre Koch, Alexis Koch, P. Mobel, G. Loeb, J. Pfaffmann, Miss Pignarre, Miss de Reney and children, Miss Veronika, Miss Koch, Miss Maux, Miss Eberle, Miss Hirsch, Mr. Hovin, Mr. Vechet, Mr. Gradot, Miss Henriquet, Mrs. Falise and children, Charles Cortes, Pierre Lecusson, D. Peyreau, G. Bouché, J. F. Japier, F. Soulé, Mr. Apirant and servant, Mr. Burthey, Anna and Blanche Lemarre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets...10 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 53 | Gov. Island..10 42 | Hell Gate...12 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Ship Cincinnatus, Doane, Liverpool, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Barks Albertina, Barton, Havana M. Taylor & Co.; Cienfuegos, Cole, Aspinwall, Ponvert & Co.; George Bradford, Robbins, Glasgow; Reindeer, Bartlett, Callao; Sarah Park, Vaughn, Bristol; E. Everett, Harding, Cork, B. F. Small.

Brigs S. Killam, Cann, Falmouth; Uhla, Clifton, Cork, Gillespie, Dean & Co.; Time, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax, J. M. Whitney, Alma, (Br.) Gray, Belfast, G. F. Bulley; Georgia, Conant, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners N. Gardiner, Jarvis, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; J. W. Gardner, Bourne, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Fall River; Buena Vista, Roby, Alexandria; Ira Bliss, Hodges, Fort Monroe, L. Kenny; Island City, Conklin, Alexandria; M. Pike, Vankelt, Aspinwall, Maguire & Armstrong.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre May 28, and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and 161 passengers, and $231,029 in specie, to Samuel M. Fox & Geo. Mackenzie. Passed the Needles at 4½ P. M. May 29 passed ship Bazaar, going into Havre. June 2, 3 20 P. M., lat. 49 44, lon. 19 52, passed steamship Great Eastern, bound E.; 4th, 8 A. M., lat. 47 46, lon. 38 18, passed steamship Europa, bound E.; 6th P. M., lat. 45, lon. 47 11, passed several large icebergs.

Steam transport State of Georgia, Garvin, Old Point Comfort 22 hours.

Steam transport Marion, Cole, from Newport News and Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Pampero, Lester, Havre May 11, in ballast to J. Bishop & Co. March 16, on the outward passage, in a gale from E. N. E., lost overboard from the foretopsail-yard, Benry Lawson, a seaman; same day, James Brown was washed off the deck by a sea; 26th, John Johnson fell from the jib-boom, and was drowned; they all hailed from New York. March 30, David Wales, the carpenter, of Wales, died of fever. May 30, lat. 45, lon. 47 40, passed a ship of about 600 tons, with bows stove in, having been in the ice; seven icebergs then in sight; no name or hailing port on her stern; supposed her to be British; full poop, small quarter galleys, painted white; monkey rail, full length figure-head of a man painted white. The figure was turned around to port by collision.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 10 with mdse. and 413 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 22, lat. 49 34, lon. 38 44, experienced a violent hurricane from W. to W. by N., which ended on the 24th in lat. 49 41, lon. 43 49, during which received considerable damage.

Bark Harmon, Baker, Neuvitas 12 ds., to H. Tupper & Son. Passed going in, the brig J. W. Ring; Brem. bark Herman Rossing, from St. Jago arr. 25th; brig M. Stetson, for New York, sld. in co.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Ponce, P. R., May 24, in ballast, to T. T. Dwight. Was 14 ds. in the Breakwater.

Bark Lenox, (of Fall River,) Cole, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, St. Kitts 13 ds., in ballast, to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New Haven.

Bark Campanero, Dubell, Rio Janeiro April 26, with coffee to Rundell, Jones & Rudge.

Bark Teti, (Ital.,) Cacace, Newcastle 37 ds., with coal to order. Lat. 45, lon. 45, saw several large icebergs.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Park, Sagua Ma, 9, with sugar and cigars to Benner & Deake.

Bark R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) Raynes, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Nazarene, Peters, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to James Borland & Co.

Bark Glen, (of Portland,) Holmes, Sagua May 23, with sugar to master.

Brig Conflict, Rieland, St. Kitts 11 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port. May 10, on the outward passage, in lat. 34 05, lon. 65, saw a vessel of about 130 tons, with a yellow metal bottom, bottom up.

Brig Wressel Castle, (Br., of Goole,) Sunderland 45 ds., with coal to Jackson & Neill. Saw a large number of icebergs on the Banks.

Brig Cadiz, (Br., of Sunderland,) Street, Charente, France, 37 ds., with brandy, &c., to G. E. Castillon.

Brig Leal, (Spanish,) Ferrer, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Riera & Hall.

Brig N. Stetson, Jr., (of Pembroke,) Phinney, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar to E. A. Ball.

Brig Sophia, (Br.,) Brien, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to J. P. Millidge.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Balcam, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. J. W. Hall, (of Milford, Del.,) Marshman, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Norman, (of Bangor,) Collins, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. E. Closson, (of Sedgwick,) Coombs, St. Jago de Cuba May 21, with sugar to master.

Schr. Norma, Weeks, from bark Mary Sawyer, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Blair, from bark Mary Sawyer, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. Progress, (Br., of Plymouth,) Bennett, Charleston, Eng., with clay to order.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Roberts, Abacoa 8 ds., with pine-apples to order.

Schr. Ruby, (of Boston,) Tracy, Yabacoa, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Chara, (of Harrington,) Grace, Naguabo, P. R., May 26, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. V. Barkalew, (of Newport, R. I.,) Burdick, Mobile May 21, with naval stores to Brewer & Caldwell.

Schr. Silver Star, (of Baltimore,) Phillips, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, melado and cedar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. John D. Kinsey, Collins, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. James M. Holmes, (of Port Jefferson,) Brewster, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., in ballast to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Jarvis, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Eben Sawyer, Mayo, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Webb, Rondout, with coal for Massachusetts.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Dodge, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Justice, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. John Oliver, Sands, Elizabethport, for Edgartown.

Schr. Ariel, Tate, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.

Schr. Stranger, Handy, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Marblehead, McAllister, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. Darling, Adams, Providence in ballast.

Schr. Golden State, Weeks, Portland in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Ireland, Howes, Boston.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Burgess, Bluehill, 5 ds., stone.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. J. F. Durfee, Davis, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Mediator, Bostwick, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—During the day, S.; Sunset, E. N. E.; 9 P. M., calm.

Below.

Bark Ida, (Br.,) Newcastle 52 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Also, a U. S. storeship and 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

May 9—Ships Martha J. Ward, for St. John, N. B.; Caroline Nesmith, for London; Manchester, for Liverpool. Barks Von Berg, for Bremen; Mary E. Donworth for Aspinwall. Brigs Havana, for Cadiz; Bion Bradbury, for Cienfuegos; Mary E Price, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Weeks, of schr. Norma, which arrived Sunday evening, reports that the bark Mary Sawyer lies in the same position. Oil casks have arrived and Capt. Merritt, Underwriter's Agent, expects to have her off in a day or two.

The ship Empress was yesterday morning taken on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Amy Warwick—brig, Brown, from Richmond for Rio Rio Janeiro, May 9, lat. 16 S., lon. 39 30.

Bethiah Thayer—ship of Rockland, from St. John, N. B., for London, June 5, lat. 42 06, lon. 59 22.

Consignment—ship, of Brunswick, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, June 2, lat. 40 43, lon. 67 15.

Holyhead—ship, of Bath, from New-Orleans for Havre, May 10, lat. 44 13, lon. 30 44.

P. C. Alexander—bark, from Philadelphia, bound S., June 4, lat. 69 45, lon. 32 45.

Philena—bark, of Lubec, Me., bound to Falmouth, England, May 26, lat. 43 23, lon. 67 15.

Robert Mowe—brig, hence for Porto Rico, May 29, lat. 26 32, lon. 64 50.

Starling—bark, of Boston, bound E., June 3, no lat., lon. 52 31.

Thomas Owen—brig, hence for Nuevitas, May 31, lat. 29 30, lon. 74 77.

Truxillo—brig, from Trinidad for Boston, June 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 74.

Will o' the Wisp—Br. schr., hence for St. Domingo, June 2, lat. 31 12, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, May 24, ship John S. Harris, Harmon, wtg. cargo; brig M. P. Rich, Crawford, and Br. schr. Adele, for New-York, ldg.; brig Granada, of and from Portland, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., May 28, brig Nathan, for New-York next day; schr. Gen. Armstrong, for New Haven in 7 ds., and others not recollected.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 27, brigs "Ashler," for New-York in 3 ds.; Elirus do., unc., ldg.; Hampden, do., 5 ds.; Veteran, do., ldg.

At Naguabo, P. R., May 26, brig E. Stevens, for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 21, brigs Fanny O. Field, Harriman, from Baltimore, wtg. orders; Lorenzo Ewing, from Philadelphia, dischg.; Francoilia, hence, do.

At Rio Janeiro, April 26, barks Parthian, and Bahia, for New-York; Sally Magie, Soule, for Richmond; ship Banshee, Kone, for Baltimore; brig Rolling Wave, for New-York, all to sail May 1.

HAVRE, May 28—In port, ships Logan, Marsh, for New-York, to sail June 5; Admiral Bitfens, do. 15th; Enterprise, McLane, for do.; Electric Spark, Candage; India, Howatt; Mortimer Livingston, Simpson; Nicholas Curwin, Chase; Johannisberg, Stilphen; Amity, Stinson; Geo. Green, Fairbanks; New Orleans, Rich; John Bunyan, Carver; Revenue, Luce; Richard Alsop, Watlington; Augusta, Bell; Athens, Shields; Susan Hinks, Freeman; Annie Lise, Sullivan; Alexander McNiel, Somers; Mary, Bridges; Ann E. Thompson, Linscott; Marmion, Blankenship; Holyhead, Cole; Deborah Pennell, Pennell; Mercury, French; Atlantic, Dinsmore; Oliver Moses, Otis; Eddystone, Grant; De Witt Clinton, Mosher; W. H. Prescott, Batchelder; Thos. B. Bertram, Nichols; Onward, Coombs; Napoleon, Drummond; Bazaar, Stewart; Gen. Lecke, Sweetzer, unc.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—May 28, Achilles, at Cardiff; Concurrent, at Londonderry; Gabrielle, at Deal, 31st, Young Mechanic and Scandal, at do.

Arrived from New Orleans—May 31, Eliza Merry, at Deal; B. S. Kimball and Princess Royal, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—May 31, Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—May 31, Humber and Favorite, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—May 30, Belle Wood, from Liverpool; Kate Stamler, from do.; Yorktown, from Deal.

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